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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL

922. Adams, G. Titchener at Cornell. *Amer. Mercury*, 1931, 2, 440-446.—A brief popular account of Titchener's life and work in America, combined with an appraisal of his contribution to psychology. The writer maintains that Titchener more than any other psychologist carried on the ideals of Wundt. His psychology is characterized as "highly artificial and purposely impractical" but "the only type which has ever withstood the rigorous tests of scientific exactitude."—J. T. Metcalf (Vermont).

923. [Anon.] Harvard University; examinations in philosophy and psychology, 1926-1931. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, 1931. Pp. 135.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

924. [Anon.] Doctors of philosophy, June 1893-April 1931. *Univ. Chicago Announcements*, 1931, 31, No. 19. Pp. iv + 174.—107 in psychology, being 16% of all in the division of biological sciences and 4% of the entire list.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

925. [Anon.] Freud-Gedenktafel in Freiburg. (The Freud memorial tablet in Freiburg.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 563-566.—On October 25, at Freiburg, a memorial tablet was placed at the birthplace of Sigmund Freud. A number of prominent psychoanalysts participated in the ceremonies. Extracts are given from the speeches of Max Eitingon for the International Psychoanalytic Society and Paul Federn for the Psychoanalytic Society of Vienna, and a letter of gratitude from Freud is quoted.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

926. Brunschwig, L. *De la connaissance de soi.* (On the knowledge of self.) Paris: Alcan, 1931. Pp. 430. 25 fr.—The book is divided into 10 chapters each of which corresponds to an hour's lecture: psychology and biology, homo faber, homo religiosus, magic, language, the animal politic, homo artifex, homo sapiens, the moral agent, and the spiritual being. There is no bibliography.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

927. Casper, S. *Die personalistische Weltanschauung William Sterns.* (The personalistic world viewpoint of William Stern.) *Dtsch. Schule*, 1931, 35, 651-660.—A continuation of this article, which deals with the psychic in Stern's philosophy of personalism. He presents two possible procedures in analysis of the psychic self: (1) from the multiplicity of the psychic phenomena to the entity, (2) deriving the meaning and the structure of the psychic from the category of the person. Stern senses the self as a unified entelechy of the person and distinguishes between actual psychical phenomena and the "disposition" (frame of the mind). Consciousness

is a quality of this "disposition." It arises as the force of the self-developing tendency opposes that of the self-sustaining tendency. Psychic experiences are not the true reality; only the self is real. Stern is not a Gestaltist, but rather a personalist. The person category is the basic concept of which Gestalt is a characteristic. Stern discusses values in relationship to the person and conceives a hierarchy of values determined by the self. He builds up a theory of radiate values (*Strahlwert*), and reduces the psychic pluralism to a consistent wholeness, a *cosmos*, a *unitas multiplex*. Thus he proposes a new philosophy of values, a personalistic value philosophy.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

928. Casper, S. *Die personalistische Weltanschauung William Sterns.* (The personalistic viewpoint of William Stern.) *Dtsch. Schule*, 1931, 35, 722-728.—In this concluding article of the series the author presents the problem of introceptive understanding, its relationship to the esthetic sensitivity, and to religious, ethical and practical realities. Through introception personality comes into being, realizing itself in relationship to totality. Stern sees in the microcosmic personality the complete form of his person category. The author regards this new philosophic system of Stern as an outstanding contribution from a master creative mind.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

929. Ferrari, G. C. *Il laboratorio bolognese di psicologia e la psicotechnica.* (The psychological laboratory in Bologna and psychotechnical method.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 107-108.—A. Angyal (Turin).

930. Hamilton, J. A. *English-German for psychologists.* New York: Stechert, 1931. Pp. 103. \$1.25.—See VI: 24.—J. C. Spence (Clark).

931. Harvey, E. N., & Loomis, A. L. High speed photomicrography of living cells subjected to supersonic vibrations. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1931, 15, 147-153.—The authors describe a new type of camera capable of taking 1200 pictures a second through a microscope objective. Photographs showing the destruction of *Arbacia* eggs by high frequency sound waves indicate that disintegration occurs in less than 1/1200 second.—C. H. Graham (Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania).

932. Hinton, J. *Life in nature.* New York: Dial Press, 1931. Pp. lii + 291. \$3.00.—Havelock Ellis introduces this book, first published as a complete volume in 1862 (before that, serially, under the title *Psychological Riddles* in *Cornhill Magazine*), as a work which inspired him in his youth. Hinton, a surgeon and contemporary of Darwin, points out

that the scientific study of man as a physical object, far from degrading him, demonstrates even further his marvellous nature. He offers a reconciliation of the then current theological views with the newly forming scientific concepts. Appendices include an essay on the "laws of life" and a *vita* of Hinton.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

933. Patini, E. Nuovi orientamenti in psicologia: teoria della forma e crisi della dottrina dell' associazione. (New trends in psychology: Gestalt theory and the crisis of the doctrine of association.) *Oeve.*, 1931, 14, 65-78.—The author speaks about the newer trends in psychology and analyzes a few of the aspects of Gestalt theory.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

934. Roncoroni, L. Sede ed attributi della funzione psichica elementare. (Concerning the seat and properties of the primary psychic function.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 97.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

935. [Various]. Clark University thesis abstracts, 1931. (Vol. III.) Worcester: Clark Univ. Press, 1931. Pp. 125.—Including abstracts of three masters' dissertations in psychology: Florence Becker, *Tactual Learning and Transfer of Geometric Forms*; Edith E. Fishman, *Two Studies on the Affectivity of Colors*; J. W. H. Ross, *Factors Influencing the Perception of Time*.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

936. West, C. J., & Hull, C. Doctorates conferred in the sciences by American universities, 1930-31. *Science*, 1931, 74, 659-660.—The numbers for psychology from 1922 to 1931 are 32, 46, 51, 51, 60, 74, 66, 112, 97, 105; and the corresponding percentages of all doctorates for the given year are 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 8, 11, 9, 9.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

937. Altenburger, H., & Kroll, F. W. Die vegetative Beeinflussung des optischen Systems. (Zu gleich eine Methode zur Bestimmung der Intensitäts- und Zeitschwelle mit adäquaten Lichtreizen.) (Vegetative influence on the optic system, with a method for determining the thresholds of intensity and time with adequate luminous stimuli.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Neur. u. Psychiat.*, 1930, 124, 527-537.—*(Biol. Abst. V: 23254)*.

938. Ammann, E. Die Gesichtshalluzinationen Augenkranken. (Visual hallucinations in eye disorders.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 1031-1035.—The author describes several cases of subjects who were perfectly normal mentally but who had visual pseudo-hallucinations caused by eye disorders, that is, hallucinations which the subjects plainly knew did not correspond to any present reality. Two of the cases corresponded to elementary hallucinations, species of photopsia. Four other cases concerned persons having hallucinations under the aspect of form images (*bildhaft*) which were either remembered images or products of the imagination or a mixture of the two, all being related to real life as experienced at one time by the patient. It was like a revivescence of engrams. In spite of the experiments of Bors-

hardt, O. Forster, and Henschen, the author tends to attribute these representations to a special stimulation of the calcareous zone, referring his opinion to the theories of Meynert and Nissl von Mayendorf on cortical hyperemia of certain zones following an anemia of a neighboring zone. A certain transitory mental lethargy would facilitate the appearance of these hallucinations in a manner similar to certain cases of intoxication or sleep. The author believes that the fact that this sort of disturbance is not more frequent may be due to the presence of special dispositions in subjects who have probably been eidetic. This is the same point which he wishes to bring out in his description of a blind patient who had exceedingly vivid images of his visual past.—*M. R. Lambiercier* (Geneva).

939. Bonaventura, E. Sui rapporti tra la percezione del ritmo e la circolazione sanguinea. (Concerning the relations between the perception of rhythm and blood circulation.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 80-83.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

940. Borsarelli, F. L'excitamento foveale in rapporto alla durata dello stimolo cromatico. (Foveal excitation as related to the duration of chromatic stimulus.) *Arch. di sci. biol.*, 1929, 13, 473-497.—*(Biol. Abst. V: 27761)*.

941. Calligaris, G. Le corrispondenze lontane delle linee iperestetiche del corpo (l'olfatto e la planta dei piedi). (Remote relationships between the hyperesthetic lines of the body (the sense of smell and the sole of the foot).) *Riv. oto-neuro-oftal.*, 1929, 5, 484-502.—*(Biol. Abst. V: 27763)*.

942. Cattaneo, D. Quelques observations sur le mécanisme de l'accommodation. (Observations on the mechanism of accommodation.) *Ann. ocul.*, 1929, 166, 32-52.—*(Biol. Abst. V: 27765)*.

943. Cuccia, A. L'acutezza visiva indirecta in condizioni fisiologiche. (Peripheral- visual acuity under physiological conditions.) *Boll. d'occul.*, 1930, 10, 1077-1096.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

944. De Marchi, S. Percezione della forma e impressione di quantità: sopra un caso particolare della figura di Müller-Lyer. (Perception of form and impression of size: a particular case of the Müller-Lyer figure.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 72-73.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

945. Doevenspeck, H. Festigkeitstechnische Bemerkungen zur Schwellenbestimmung mittels Reizborste. (Observations on threshold determination by means of stimulating bristles.) *Zsch. f. Psychol., Abt. II., Zsch. f. Sinnesphysiol.*, 1928, 59, 6-10.—*(Biol. Abst. V: 23256)*.

946. Ferreri, G. Gli anormali dell' udito e della parola. (The abnormalities of hearing and speech.) *Ann. instrus. elem.*, 1930, 6, 43-52.—The present status and trend in the medicinal pedagogical care of children with abnormal faculties of hearing and speech.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

947. Fleischer, E. Die Erscheinung der Farbtöne. Erkenntnistheoretische Abhandlung. (The appearance of colored tones. An epistemological treatise.) Basel: Schwabe, 1929. Pp. 43.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23258).

948. Froehlich, F. W. Zur Kritik der Empfindungszeitmessung. (The criticisms of sensation-time measurement.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 121, 357-363.—Froehlich maintains that sensation time as he defines it, i.e., the interval between the application of the sensory stimulus and the arousal of the related sensation, is not to be confused with Helmholtz's designation of latent time. He insists that the measurement of the absolute value of sensation time is possible and that the physiological justification of the concept is just as valid as the analogous notions of reflex and reaction time. The article deals briefly with the objections which have been raised by Rubin, Piéron, Wirth, G. E. Müller, Hecht, and more recently, Katz and Ehrenstein, particularly with respect to fixation and the use of the extinction stimulus. A good fixation can be obtained only when the fixation point is apprehended about a second before the observation begins. Froehlich further remarks that it is absurd to consider his results an artifact of the technique, since over a period of years the values obtained with different observers, various types of apparatus, etc., have shown a mean error of barely 2%.—G. W. Hartmann (Pennsylvania State College).

949. Fröhlich, F. W. Die geometrisch-optischen Täuschungen als Zeit-Raum-Phänomen. (Geometric-optical illusions as space-time phenomena.) *Sitzber. u. Abh. Naturforsch. Ges. Rostock*, 1930, 2, 13-16.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27770).

950. Galli, A. Sulla fusione di sensazioni tattili con le sensazioni visive. (Concerning the fusion of tactile sensations with optical sensations.) *Atti VII. convegno di psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 94-95.—A. Angyal (Turin).

951. Galli, A., & Zama, A. Contributi allo studio della percezione della forma. (Contributions to the study of form perception.) *Atti VII. convegno di psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 96.—A. Angyal (Turin).

952. Galli, A. Contributo allo studio della percezione delle variazioni di chiarore e di illuminazione. (Contribution to the study of perception of changes in light and twilight.) *Arch. di fisiol.*, 1931, fasc. II, 3-21.—It seems obvious that the slower the change of intensity in light the more difficult it would be to notice it. According to the author's experiments, just the opposite of this is true. He used two methods of changing the stimulus (light and twilight): the first method consisted in changing the intensity slowly but continually, the second in changing it suddenly but in steps (jumps). The changes are perceived more quickly and accurately when the second method is applied. The author leaves the phenomenon unexplained. He adds, however, that it cannot be explained by the adaptation process of the eyes, for this process is more active when the change

in intensity of light is quicker, and therefore the change should be more easily perceived. Furthermore, the threshold of perception is lower for sudden changes than for gradual changes of the same degree; this also is inexplicable in terms of the adaptation process. It may be that a sudden change of the stimulus presents itself to the mind as a qualitatively new phenomenon contrasted with the previous one. In gradual changes one realizes a variation after a longer period of time and then—according to introspective observations of the author—one wonders why the change has not been noticed earlier.—Z. Piotrowski (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

953. Gatti, F. Nuove esperienze sulle immagini consecutive di oggetti corpora. (New experiments on the after-images of material objects.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 74-76.—A. Angyal (Turin).

954. Geys, K. Über Geruchs- und Geschmacks-sinn. (Smell and taste.) *Woch. Brauerei*, 1930, 47, 193-198.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23260).

955. Hofmarksrichter, K. Visuelle Kompensation und Eidetik bei Taubstummen. (Visual compensation and eidetic imagery in deaf mutes.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 329-402.—A rather extensive study of the visual memory of deaf mutes as compared to normal children was made in an effort to determine whether the former surpassed the latter, whether the superior ability of the former was to be referred to the possession of eidetic ability, and what such a study would yield on the side of theory. In general deaf mutes render fuller and more correct reports on seen materials, although there are extreme individual differences which tend to disturb the general tendency. The author contends that the safer explanation of this superiority is found in the concept of visual compensation as a result of enforced practice rather than in the possession of eidetic ability. On the side of eidetic theory his results indicate that practice, rather than innate constitution, may make for greater eidetic ability; that the presence of eidetic ability among children is not so general as Jaensch has held. A bibliography of 38 titles is listed.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

956. Houstoun, R. A. New ideas about colour vision. *Science Prog.*, 1930, 25, 270-281.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27773).

957. Kopera, A. Untersuchungen über die Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit im Bereich des Geschmackssinns. (Studies of sensible discrimination in the gustatory field.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 273-307.—In the gustatory field the difference threshold varies with different qualities: sweet, 1/9.1; salt, 1/8.6; bitter, 1/4.7. Likewise, within the same quality the difference threshold varies with different substances and with the temperature of the stimulating material; an increase in the temperature raises the threshold for some sweet substances and lowers it for bitter. On the side of theory, these results argue against the psychological theory proposed by Wundt to account for Weber's law and do lend sup-

port to some physiological interpretation.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

958. Lazarev, P. P. Ob odnom yavlenii pri perifericheskem zrenii. (Adaptation in peripheral vision.) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, Ser. A.*, 1929, 13, 307-308.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23268).

959. Lazarev, P. P., & Cooper, L. M. O deistvii ionov broma na adaptatsiyu glaza pri perifericheskem zrenii. (The effect of bromine ions on the adaptation of the eye in peripheral vision.) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, Ser. A.*, 1929, 13, 309-310.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23264).

960. Marinesco, G. A propos de l'audition colorée. (On colored hearing.) *Presse méd.*, 1931, 39, 743-744.—The author discusses the two main theories dealing with this phenomenon. The first theory, advanced by Robert van der Elst, affirms that there exist indisputable mathematical relations between the numbers corresponding to the respective vibrations of certain light waves and the notes of a like chord. The theory is thus based chiefly on a physical mechanism. The second theory, which is advocated by Achille Delmas, is mainly a psychological one. He believes that colored hearing is most often found in hyperemotional persons, and that certain sounds, letters, or words are placed in a forced association with a fixed color. The author himself thinks that the association of a sound and a color implies a modification in the dynamism of cerebral activity. He believes with Delmas that it is a question of a phenomenon analogous to the conditioned reflexes of Pavlov. The proof of this explanation might rest in the determination of the variations in chronaxy during mescaline intoxication. Mescaline brings out an astonishing manifestation of colored hearing, and it is certain that it causes a variation of the excitability of the nerve centers due to oscillations of the chronaxy in connection with the liberation of phenomena of inhibition.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

961. Monjé, M. Systematische Untersuchungen über die Grösse der Empfindungszeit. (Systematic investigations on the size of the sensation time.) *Zsch. f. Biol.*, 1930, 90, 113-142.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27777).

962. Obonai, T. Experimentelle Untersuchungen über den Aufbau des Sehraumes. (Experimental studies on the structure of space perception.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 308-328.—On the basis of his experiments with the commoner geometrical illusions, the author concludes that the explanation of these illusions is given in terms of the anatomical structure of the retina. A bibliography of 25 titles accompanies the article.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

963. Ponzo, M. Nuove ricerche sugli apprezzamenti di collettività. (New investigations on judgment of multiplicity.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 54-55.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

964. Rehsteiner, K. Der erste anatomische Befund bei geschlechts-gebunden-hereditärer Sehnervenatrophie (Leberscher Krankheit). (The first anatomical findings in sex-linked hereditary optic nerve atrophy (Leber's disease).) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 122-124.—The first anatomical investigation of a case of sex-linked hereditary optic nerve atrophy reveals a primary atrophy of the papillo-macular bundle and of the larger part of its surroundings. Signs of a persisting or earlier inflammation are absent.—*M. R. Lambrecier* (Geneva).

965. Roaf, H. E. Colour vision. *Nature*, 1930, 126, 825-826.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27780).

966. Roels, F., & Rutten, T. Phänomenologie des peripheren negativen Nachbildes. (Phenomenology of the peripheral negative after-image.) *Kwart. psychol.*, 1931, 2, 349-369.—A phenomenological study of the structure, form, size, duration and apparent movement of the peripheral negative after-image.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

967. Waithard, K. M. Die neuere Entwicklung der Lehre von der Sensibilität. (The recent development of the theory of sensitivity.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 957-971.—The author gives a résumé of the classical conceptions of touch sensitivity and then discusses the modern ideas on the subject which have resulted from Weizsäcker's works on the pathology of touch sensitivity.—*M. R. Lambrecier* (Geneva).

968. Ward, E. F. The measurement of skin temperature in its relation to the sensation of comfort. *Amer. J. Hygiene*, 1930, 12, 130-154.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23269).

969. Zietz, K. Gegenseitige Beeinflussung von Farb und Tonerlebnissen: Studien über experimentell erzeugte Synästhesie. (Mutual influences of color and sound experiences: studies in experimentally induced synesthesia.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 121, 257-356.—Synesthesia, at least in its commonest form of synopsia with the accompanying photisms, is merely a pronounced expression of the genetic unity of the senses. The explanation of the phenomenon through linguistic analogies, common feeling-tone, and contiguous association is certainly imperfect, if not false; fortuitous links, at any rate, do not account for the meaningful and appropriate character of the subject's experience. Just as configurationism has refuted the "mosaic hypothesis" within the single senses, so the principle of totality will probably show that the receptor modalities are not disparate systems. Using ordinary observers, the experimenter studied the influence of tones of 200, 500, and 1100 vibrations upon the perception of colors simultaneously presented. The visual material appeared as (1) after-images; (2) tachistoscopic exposures; (3) color wheel mixtures. A complementary research sought to determine the effect of a light or colored and a dark environment upon pitch discrimination, using on this occasion comparison tones in the 200, 400, and 600 vibration region. Urbantschitsch in an earlier paper had reported changes in the color of after-images, depending upon the pitch of the coincident tone, but his findings were not uniform. In this study, the author found that the sound exerted a powerful influence upon the course of the after-image, causing

it to flicker when the tone "vibrated" intermittently, and extinguishing the image when it ceased. When the auxiliary tone had a vibration number of 200 the color was darker, warmer, softer, duller; the contours also tend to vanish. Where the tone was 550 the color was brighter, colder, clearer, harder, and the contours were sharper. Occasionally, under the influence of a high tone (1100 vibrations) a rounded after-image took on a squarish form. It would seem that the eye not only sees and the ear not only hears, but that the individual as a whole is experiencing, i.e., in the deeper personal levels acoustics and optics are one. It is known that sounds, applied with weak movements, lend a dynamic quality to the latter. The perceptions during mescal intoxication also give evidence of temporary synesthesia. As far as the reversal of effect was concerned, it appeared that a tone sounded in a lighted room was judged as higher than one acting in the dark. Sensory and emotional factors can undoubtedly be unified in a single total experience.—*G. W. Hartmann* (Pennsylvania State College).

[See also abstract 1195.]

FEELING AND EMOTION

[See abstract 974.]

ATTENTION, MEMORY AND THOUGHT

970. Burri, G. The influence of an audience upon recall. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 683-690.—The audiences consisted of two men and two women. The subjects were college students who learned lists of 15 pairs of words. "If learning takes place privately, the presence of a group at the time of recall is detrimental to the efficiency of reproduction." It makes little difference whether the members of the audience are merely present or whether they obviously pay close attention to the subject. The same result appears if the subject, at the time of learning, anticipates an audience during recall.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

971. Drobä, D. D. Effect of order of presentation on the recall of pictures. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 677-682.—Pictures in the third quarter of a series of 20 were recalled most frequently; and those in the second half were recalled more frequently than those in the first half. The first quarter was least favorable. The effects of information on memory for pictures were found to be consistent with the author's previously published results (see IV: 94).—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

972. Dybowski, M. How types of will change. *Kwart. psychol.*, 1931, 2, 173-205.—The first part of the article deals with the results of an investigation on types of will, on the indices for idiogenic features of will and on degrees of activity, which appeared more fully in the author's book *Les Types de la Volonté, Recherches Experimentales* (Warsaw, 1928). The second part describes the results of further experimentation on the changes taking place in the types of will over a period of years and of the effect

of directed influence on the constancy of types of will.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

973. Fryer, D. The measurement of interests in relation to human adjustment. New York: Holt, 1931. Pp. 488. \$4.50.—The measurement of interests is approached primarily from the viewpoint of "happy accomplishment" rather than that of "successful accomplishment." Interests are divided into subjective and objective kinds, the former being those which are determined by the feeling tone accompanying the interest experience and the latter by the reactions which are objectively observable. A theory of interests called "an acceptance-rejection theory of interest measurement" is set forth which holds that "objective interests are acceptance reactions, and objective aversions are rejection reactions. . . . Subjective interests, or likes, would appear to be acceptances of stimulation and subjective aversions, or dislikes, would appear to be rejections of stimulation . . . they may be regarded as acceptance-rejection experiences." Considerable space is given to the historical aspects of the subject, particularly of the period between 1920 and 1930. There is considerable material on the practical application of interest measurement, particularly in the individual psychological examination and in the interview. Emphasis is however placed upon the need for conservatism in prediction on the basis of present-day devices for measurement. The author has purposely omitted material on the measurement of attitudes, values, emotions, and motivation as not belonging within the narrow confines of the subject. Scoring keys and measurement forms in whole and in part are presented. Bibliographies follow most of the chapters with selected readings starred. L. M. Terman contributes an introduction.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

974. Lindworsky, J. Denken und Fühlen. Eine Ergänzung zu "Orientierende Untersuchungen über höhere Gefühle." (Thinking and feeling. A supplement to *Preliminary Investigations of the Higher Feelings*.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 430-439.—In order to determine whether thinking, in the narrow sense of identification or recognition, may arouse or be accompanied by feeling, the subjects were required to give statements concerning words or objects presented and then give introspective accounts of the processes involved. Very few cases of pure identification were reported. In general the protocols showed that the relations of the object or word to other things were present. Complex feelings require reproductive tendencies and are present only with the grasping of associated relationships and not with identification. This, however, is but a necessary extension of the author's theory of relations. Sense feeling differs from higher feeling on the ground of the presence of insight into the conditions of the latter.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

975. Marzi, A. Ricerche sulla funzione selettiva dell' attenzione. (Researches on the selective function of attention.) *Riv. psicol.*, 1931, 27, 177-180.—This article sets forth the results of research on the

choice that operates in the act of attention, and an explanation is offered as to how this selection comes about.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

976. Musatti, G. L. *Sal valore diagnostico dei sintomi respiratori di Benussi in testimonianze a colorito personale.* (Concerning the diagnostic value of the Benussi respiratory symptom in personally colored testimony.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psychoteen.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 147-149.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

977. Ribeskog, B. *Eksperimentelle bidrag til læringens psykologi.* (Experimental contributions to the psychology of learning.) Oslo: Gyldendal, 1931. Pp. 120.—A Ph.D. thesis from the University of Oslo, Norway, giving account of various individual and group memory experiments. Bibliography of 71 titles.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooscheart Laboratory for Child Research).

978. Roters, W. *Die Erinnerung. Eine experimentelle und kritische Untersuchung.* (Memory. An experimental and critical study.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 475-569.—Two major experimental problems are investigated: (1) the subjective conditions or bases for one's belief in the fidelity of memory; and (2) the problem of the relation between the present memorial consciousness and its object. These problems are attacked by introspective techniques. Analysis of the protocols reveals the following bases for subjective confidence: the positive intrusion, *Sichaufdrängen*, of the events; clarity of reproduced ideas and images; the suddenness of recall; and the exclusiveness of recall. In all but 14½% of the 234 individual recalls there was present some personal reference. This reference might be the previous mental or physical activities, the subject's general relationship to the recalled event, or the "self" alone. With reference to the second problem it was found that there may be an actual re-experiencing of the event, or else awareness of pastness through some associated complex. Pastness is a function of the individual's effort to imagine himself back in the former situation. The experimental findings are related to the theoretical and experimental treatment of memory by G. E. Müller, Volkelt, Lipps, K. Bühler, Gallinger, Jansen, and Störring.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

979. Saya, M. *Il presente che non vediamo.* (The present which we do not perceive.) *Logos*, 1931, 14, 279-284.—Our mind sees only the past, and this is the foundation of all possible mental life. What we believe we are living as the present is in reality already past. The present and the past are the object and the subject in their perpetual reciprocity of exchange. The limit of the mind always goes forward with the progress of the mind itself; it is the essential condition of the mind's existence, continually preceding the mind. Just as we do not perceive the passage of the present to the past, so we are not able to distinguish between what is absolutely comprehensible and what is not. Everything that happens is already past from the moment it appeared.—*V. D'Agostino* (Turin).

980. Siebert, K. *Einstellung und Denken.* (Attitude and thinking.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 445-474.—By means of introspective reports of imaginatively experienced situations the author demonstrates, first, that in dealing with ideational situations of this kind some previous experience of a similar nature is necessary. Second, that the manner of dealing with them is conditioned by such prior attitudes as wishes, volitional attitudes, expectation, perseverative tendencies of previous experiences, and affective states.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

981. Skaggs, E. B. *The major forms of inhibition in man.* Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1931. Pp. vii + 104. \$1.50.—Material is presented in organized form on the following aspects of inhibition: reflex, sensory, motor, retroactive, associative, affective, emotional, reproductive, cognitive, "transfer of training," voluntary. The drainage theory of McDougal is presented and criticized rather favorably.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

982. Van der Veldt, G. *La legge del associazione.* (The law of association.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psychoteen.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 98-99.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

983. Zillig, M. *Über eidetische Anlage und jugendliche Verwahrlosung.* (Concerning eidetic tendencies and juvenile delinquency.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 122, 205-230.—About 60% of the girls investigated in a Catholic institution manifested eidetic tendencies. Most of them were of the mixed type, Jaensch's B-component predominating. The height of eidetic tendency for these girls was at the 17th year, somewhat later than for normal subjects. Most of the girls had a history of sexual delinquency. The eidetic subjects tended to choose sexual partners less mature than those chosen by the non-eidetic subjects. Other characterological distinctions are drawn between the eidetic and non-eidetic girls.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Yale).

[See also abstracts 955, 998, 1221.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

984. Adrian, E. D. *The messages in sensory nerve fibres and their interpretation.* *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*, 1931, 109B, 1-18.—This paper deals with possible differences in the character of the response of afferent nerve fibers for touch and pain. In the frog constant pressure on a body surface gives rise to intense, rapidly conducted, high frequency nerve impulses, which die away quickly, indicating rapid adaptation of the receptor. Similar impulses at very high frequency appear for longer intervals in response to intermittent puffs of air. It seems clear that these impulses, even at very high frequencies, could hardly be associated with pain sensation. Another type of impulse, slowly conducted and weak, occurs in response to stimuli which damage the skin, but not in response to light pressure. Similar impulses in mammals outlast the stimulus. It is suggested that this latter type of impulse is associated with pain. However, other types of impulse must

also be involved in pain, for those studied here are not conducted rapidly enough to give rise to adequate protective reflexes or to account for the reaction time to pain.—*O. W. Bray* (Princeton).

985. Herrick, O. J. Localization of function in the nervous system. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 1930, 16, 643-650.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27787).

986. Ionescu, D., Teitel-Bernard, A., Ilescu, G., & Enachescu, M. Über die Funktionen der sympathischen thorakalen Herznerven. (The functions of the thoracic sympathetic cardiac nerves.) *Pflüg. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, 1928, 219, 47-58.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27788).

987. Kramer, F. M. A method of preparing accurate anatomical casts of the brain. *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 642-645.—After hardening in formalin, the specimen is embedded in paraffin, which after being carefully removed is filled with plaster of Paris or dental impression plaster for the final cast.—*E. T. Burr* (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

988. Lasareff, P. Physikalisch-chemische Theorie der Tätigkeit der Nervenzentren. (Physico-chemical theories of the activity of the nerve centers.) *Sch. Königsberger Gelehr. ges. Naturwiss.*, 1929, 5, 81-91.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27789).

989. Poltyrew, S., & Zellony, G. Grosshirnrinde und Assoziationsfunktion. (The cerebral cortex and association functions.) *Zsch. f. Biol.*, 1930, 90, 157-160.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27793).

[See also abstracts 1008, 1021.]

MOTOR PHENOMENA AND ACTION

990. Angyal, A. Su alcune forme di orientamento spaziale. (Concerning some forms of spatial orientation.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. P. 91.—*M. Ponzo* (Turin).

991. Baertachi, W. Physiologisch-pathologische Beobachtungen im Höhenflugzeug. (Physio-pathological observations on high altitude flying.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 965-971.—The observations which are collected in this article deal with flights up to a height of about 8,000 m. The author describes especially a zone of excitation and euphoria comprised between 1,500 and 5,000 m. in altitude and a zone of weakness and apathy accompanied by disturbances in attention and will with a tendency to sleep and fatigue at an altitude above 5,000 m. The number of arterial pulsations and of respirations increases with the altitude, while the arterial pressure diminishes until there is no longer control of the arterial pulse. The author seeks an explanation of these phenomena. The euphoria may be attributed to an acidosis, while the apathy may be the result of an anemia of the organs. The author also points out that high altitude causes a hyperesthesia for colors and limits audition to shrill sounds.—*M. R. Lambercier* (Geneva).

992. Clementi, A., & Canni, G. Ulteriori ricerche sul lavoro volontario circoscritto a un determinato gruppo di muscoli in rapporto al lavoro e alla fatica

di altri gruppi muscolari. (Further studies on voluntary work by a certain muscular group, as compared to the work and fatigue of other muscular groups.) *Boll. soc. ital. biol. sper.*, 1930, 5, 19-23.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27807).

993. Costa, E. Intorno alla curva del lavoro mentale epurata col metodo De Sanctis. (Concerning the curve of mental work, smoothed by De Sanctis' method.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 77-79.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

994. Dill, D. B., Talbott, J. H., & Edwards, H. T. Studies in muscular activity. VI. Response of several individuals to a fixed task. *J. Physiol.*, 1930, 69, 267-305.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27810).

995. Düker, H. Psychologische Untersuchungen über freie und zwangsläufige Arbeit. (Psychological researches on free and rate-controlled work.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, Supp. 20, 1-160.—Two kinds of work were used during these experiments: the mental work of simple arithmetic, and the manual work of drawing a figure 8 through three given points. In so-called conditions of "free work," the subject was told the length of time he would be allowed to work and was then permitted to work as rapidly as he wished. When he was ready for more material, he helped himself. In the other condition, the tempo of his work was determined for him; the new material was supplied at regular intervals. The daily working time for each session varied from 10 minutes to 6 hours, and the series varied from 8 to 30 days. In all the series, both the quality and quantity of work done were superior when the tempo was controlled. When feeble-minded children were used as subjects, the differences were merely exaggerated. Furthermore, less energy seemed to be used when the speed for working was determined. The subjects often reported that they were able and willing to continue at the end of the controlled sessions, but were too tired or had a headache at the end of the free sessions.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa).

996. Eccles, J. C., & Sherrington, C. Studies on the flexor reflex. VI. Inhibition. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*, 1931, 109B, 91-113.—Inhibition of a flexor reflex was studied by observing the reflex response to a single ipsilateral stimulus applied at various times after a single contralateral stimulus. Inhibition is effective if applied at least 8σ before the excitation. The amount of inhibition increases as the interval between stimuli is increased to between 25σ and 70σ , and then decreases progressively, but is still observable at 200σ . Summation of inhibition is shown, since two successive stimuli have more effect than either alone and since a series of stimuli have a gradually increasing effect. Impulses passing antidromically up the motor nerve of the reflex are have no effect on the inhibition. Preceding excitatory stimuli diminish the inhibition of a reflex evoked by a subsequent excitatory stimulus. It is concluded that inhibition is a long-lasting state, called a central inhibitory state, and that it is inactivated by excitatory impulses. It is suggested that the central in-

hibitory state has no direct effect on the motoneurones, its effect being entirely due to the mutual inactivation resulting when it and the central excitatory state interact. It is believed that the conclusions render untenable explanations of inhibition based on the Wedensky effect.—C. W. Bray (Princeton).

997. Fischer, M. H. *Messende Untersuchungen über die Gegenrollung der Augen und die Lokalisation der scheinbaren Vertikalen bei seitlicher Neigung des Gesamtkörpers bis zu 360°. II. Untersuchungen an Normalen. III. Untersuchungen an einem Erstaubten mit Funktionsuntüchtigkeit beider Vestibularapparate und einem einseitig Labyrinthlosen.* (Quantitative studies on ocular nystagmus and localization of the apparent vertical in lateral inclination of the body up to 360°. II. Studies on normal subjects. III. Studies on a deafened subject with functional incapacity of both labyrinth and on a subject unilaterally labyrinthic.) *Graefes Arch. f. Ophth.*, 1930, 123, 476-508; 509-531.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23257).

998. Galdo, L. *L'attitudine muscolare in rapporto alla direzione dell'attenzione.* (Muscular ability in relation to the direction of attention.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. P. 100.—A. Angyal (Turin).

999. Gemelli, A. *Nuove ricerche sul'abilità manuale.* (New investigations of manual dexterity.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 160-162.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1000. Gemelli, A. *L'abilità manuale.* (Manual ability.) *Arch. di sci. biol.*, 1929, 14, 76-124.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27786).

1001. Gemelli, A. *Contributo allo studio della psicologia degli esercizi fisici e della loro influenza sull'attività mentale e manuale.* (Contribution to the psychology of physical exercises and their influence upon mental and manual activities.) *Arch. di sci. biol.*, 1931, 16, 40.—The author reviews briefly the literature on the psychology of physical exercises, the improvement in world records in various sport activities, and his own psychophysical measurements of athletes, and concludes that physical efficiency depends upon both mental and physical factors. Intelligence and stability of emotions are necessary conditions. Physical education should therefore be under the care of the psychologist as well as of the physician.—Z. Piotrowski (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1002. Herz, E. *Physiognomik und Mimik.* (Physiognomy and pantomime.) *Fortsch. d. Neur., Psychiat., u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 505-513.—The author briefly reviews the history of the study of physiognomy and facial expression from Aristotle to the present. The sweeping claims of earlier physiognomists have fallen into disrepute, because modern scientists are more inclined to limit their investigations to problems admitting of some positive solution, and it is manifestly impossible to draw any infallible conclusions about anyone's personality merely

by looking at his face. Yet it is a mistake to ignore the face, because changes in it are often very characteristic of specific bodily and mental diseases. These significant changes may be either (1) alterations of form (as in hydrocephalus), or (2) motor disturbances (as in paralysis, encephalitis, chorea, etc., and in mania and melancholia), or (3) vegetative disturbances. Definite changes in facial expression have been shown to be associated with definite brain lesions, especially in the thalamus. The author criticizes the traditional methods of investigation. The line drawings of Piderit and Fritsch are not adapted to the many fine gradations of real facial expression. Subtler and finer portrait drawings are more suitable, but even these merely congeal the fleeting expression of one instant and lose the nuances of the living, moving face. The pictures of great artists are more significant, because that which is portrayed is selected from among many observations, but a picture so made is not strictly true to life. Most photographic studies of facial expression are far more unsatisfactory because they have been posed and therefore do not represent real expressions at all. The motion picture is the ideal instrument for studying the normal and pathological processes that actually occur in the human face. Bibliography.—M. F. Martin (West Springfield, Mass.).

1003. Kistler, K. *Linkshändigkeit und Sprachstörungen.* (Left-handedness and speech disturbances.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 32-34.—The individuals who remain left-handed are generally those whose motor development has been retarded and who consequently have not been able to overcome the motor resistances necessary for a transfer to right-handedness. The same delay in motor development brings about functional disturbances in speech, such as stammering (*Stammeln*), and this is the reason why this latter disorder is more often found in left-handed and ambidextrous persons than in right-handed ones. As to stuttering, its relation to left-handedness has not been established, and Sachs's theory cannot be accepted.—M. R. Lambercier (Geneva).

1004. Rizzatti, E. *La tiroide in rapporto ai mutamenti della personalità.* (The thyroid gland in relation to changes in personality.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 191-192.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1005. Suzuki, T. *Notes on the heart reflex in rabbits, cats and dogs on application of pressure on the eye, alcohol into the nasal and oral cavity, stimulation of the sensory nerve and in asphyxiation.* *Tohoku J. Exper. Med.*, 1929, 13, 130-202.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27795).

[See also abstracts 939, 976, 981, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1023, 1029.]

PLANT AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

1006. Allard, H. A. *The locomotion of the slug.* *Scient. Mo.*, 1931, 33, 559-562.—A series of light and

dark waves passes rapidly in a steady progression, from posterior end to anterior. The long foot shows arching at intervals.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

1007. Auger, D., & Fessard, A. Recherches sur l'excitabilité du système nerveux des insectes. (Researches on the nervous system of insects.) *C. r. Soc. Biol.*, 1928, 99, 305-307.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27784).

1008. Bartley, S. H., & Newman, E. B. Studies of the dog's cortex. I. The sensori-motor areas. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 1-8.—Studies of the electrical changes of the surface of the dog's cortex were made by means of vacuum tube amplification and oscillographic recording. The similarity between the volley intervals of the records and the rate of tremor of skeletal muscles was pointed out. In general, it was shown that the behavior of any cortical point could be made intelligible only in terms of the behavior of the whole cortex.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1009. Bissonnette, T. H. Possible relation of age at sexual maturity in birds to daily period, intensity and wave-length of light. *Science*, 1932, 75, 18-19.—To explain Riddle's finding that maturity is hastened by reaching an age of 4-5 months in the spring and delayed by reaching it in the fall, the hypothesis is suggested that the effect is a function of the known superiority of spring sunshine in length of daily exposure, intensity, and wave length.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1010. Braunschmid, M. Zeitsinn bei Fischen. (The time sense in fishes.) *Blät. Aquarien- u. Terrarienk.*, 1930, 41, 232-233.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23243).

1011. Britton, S. W. Observations of adrenalectomy in marsupial, hibernating and higher mammalian types. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 9-14.—Adrenalectomy in the marmot and opossum shows results similar to those observed in the cat and other mammals when the operation is performed during the non-hibernating period. Operations conducted upon hibernating ground-hogs show that the animal survives the normal period of hibernation in apparent perfect health, although the animals did not actually hibernate during their captivity. In early spring, death occurred with the typical symptoms of adrenal insufficiency. The extended survival through the winter is attributed to the lower metabolic demands during this season.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1012. Britton, S. W., & Silvette, H. Some effects of cortico-adrenal extract and other substances on adrenalectomized animals. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 15-32.—The survival period of adrenalectomized cats may be prolonged and possibly indefinitely extended by the administration of the extract of the adrenal cortex. The restorative effects of this extract are somewhat similar to those of adrenalin on insulin shock. However, the convulsions of insulin hypoglycemia are not affected by the extract. The blood sugar raising ability of the extract seems to be a direct function of the amount of material injected

and the elapsed time. Relatively huge amounts of the extract must be administered to be effective. This is probably due to the present inadequate methods of preparation of the material.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1013. Britton, S. W., Flippin, J. C., Silvette, H., & Kline, R. The oral administration of cortico-adrenal extract. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 44-51.—The effectiveness of cortico-adrenal extract by mouth was demonstrated. It prolongs considerably and possibly indefinitely the lives of adrenalectomized cats when given by the oral route. Approximately three to five times as much of the extract was necessary by mouth as when given intraperitoneally in order to produce comparative results. Adrenalin by mouth in similar concentration to that found in cortico-adrenal extract, and also glucose solutions, have no effect in adrenal insufficiency.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1014. Cole, W. H., & Allison, J. B. Stimulation by hydrochloric acid in the catfish, *Schilbeodes*. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1931, 15, 119-124.—The reactions of the catfish to a wide range of concentrations of hydrochloric acid have been studied by the authors. As the $[H^+]$ increases the reaction time of the fish decreases. The effective stimulus is the hydrogen ion, since NaCl solutions of equivalent concentration are not stimulating. Stimulation by hydrochloric acid is correlated with the potential of the cation resulting from dissociation of the acid molecule.—*C. H. Graham* (Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania).

1015. Corey, E. L., & Britton, S. W. The induction of precocious sexual maturity by cortico-adrenal extract. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 33-43.—The injection of cortico-adrenal extract into young albino rats has been shown to have marked effects on the ovaries of the 28-day-old animals. The appearance of early maturity in the testes was not so striking and occurred later. Hypertrophy of the anterior lobe of the pituitary body appeared in the 20-day-old rats. It is possible that the effects of the cortico-adrenal extract on the gonads are secondary to the enhanced pituitary secretion. No significant changes were found in either thyroid or adrenal glands.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1016. Crozier, W. J., & Pincus, G. Analysis of geotropic orientation of young rats. III. Parts 1 and 2. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1931, 19, 201-241.—The authors extend the analysis of the functional basis of geotropic excitation and response in young rats beyond that of earlier papers. It is shown that differences apparent in the geotropic behavior of three inbred lines of *R. norvegicus* are quantitatively recoverable after nine generations.—*C. H. Graham* (Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania).

1017. Crozier, W. J., & Pincus, G. Analysis of the geotropic orientation of young rats. IV. *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 1931, 19, 243-256.—The authors have measured the geotropic orientation of young rats of a closely inbred line *P*, separated six years previously from a stock which gave rise also to the closely in-

bred lines *A* and *B* (studied earlier). The curve connecting angle of orientation and angle of inclination is similar to those of *A* and *B* and, like them, differs from that of *K*, a line of different ancestry. The orientation angles are close to those obtained with *A*, but the threshold slope is that of *B*. It is pointed out that these considerations prevent loose comparisons of "geotropic sensitivity" in different lines of rats. Variability of orientation is found to correspond to "number of excitation units."—*C. H. Graham* (Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania).

1018. DeBurlet, H. M., & Versteegh, C. A supernumerary sense-organ in the labyrinth of *Echidna*. *Acta oto-lar.*, 1931, 16, 516-523.—A description is given of a supernumerary sense organ found on one side of one *Echidna* (a porcupine ant-eater). It is innervated by the anterior branch of the acoustic nerve and resembles a semi-circular canal.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

1019. DeYoung, V. R., Rice, H. A., & Steinhaus, A. H. Studies in the physiology of exercise. VII. The modification of colonic motility induced by exercise and some indications for a nervous mechanism. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 52-63.—The colonic motility of dogs was studied by the balloon method while the dogs were receiving strenuous treadmill exercise. During the exercise period there was found in a majority of cases a marked rise in colonic tone and motility, which rise was not co-extensive with the running period. It began one to three minutes after the start of the exercise and receded after a few minutes without reference to the duration of the exercise. Studies by denervation procedures indicated that the rise depended upon either the pelvic nerves or the vagus supply. The rise did not occur in a dog which ran with evident fear of the treadmill until after he had recovered from this emotion.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1020. Evans, H. M. The swim-bladder and Weberian ossicles and their relation to hearing in fishes. *J. Laryngol. & Otol.*, 1930, 45, 772-784.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27768).

1021. Evans, H. M. A comparative study of the brains in British cyprinoids in relation to their habits of feeding, with special reference to the medulla oblongata. *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*, 1931, 108B, 233-257.—An examination of the hind brain of different members of the carp family found in British waters reveals that they can be divided into three groups according to the size of the vagal and facial lobes of the medulla. Members of a group have similar feeding habits and similar external structural characteristics.—*C. W. Bray* (Princeton).

1022. Gilhousen, H. C. The use of vision and of the antennae in the learning of crayfish. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Physiol.*, 1929, 7, 73-89.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23244).

1023. Herren, R. Y., & Lindsay, D. B. Central and peripheral latency in some tendon reflexes of the rat. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 167-171.—The

range for the receptor latency of the Achilles tendon reflex in the rat is from 1 to 1.5 sigma. The range for the latency of the central reflex time of this reflex is from 2 to 3.5 sigma. The latency of the crossed central reflex time is from 4 to 6.9 sigma. The range of latency for the myoneural junction in the Achilles tendon reflex is from 3 to 3.9 sigma. Transmission time for sensory fibers is about equivalent to the transmission time for motor fibers for the same interval of nerve tissue.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1024. Hirose, S. Über die Bewegungserscheinungen in der Retina der Goldfische bei der Einwirkung des spektral analysierten Lichtes. (Movement phenomena in the retina of the goldfish under the influence of spectrally analyzed light.) *Nihon Gakka Gakkai Zasshi*, 1927, 31, No. 3.—(Biol. Abst. V: 27772).

1025. Johnson, G. E. Hibernation in mammals. *Quar. Rev. Biol.*, 1931, 6, 439-461.—A review of hibernation under the following topics: animals that hibernate, place of hibernation, summer hibernation, length of hibernation, position, temperature regulation, respiration and heart beat of the animal, irritability and loss of weight, the process and types of awakening and going into hibernation, the causes of hibernation including temperature, pre-cooling, food, light, obesity, and the secretions of the endocrine organs.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1026. Kalmus, H. Paramecium. Das Pantoffelchen. (Paramecium, the slipper animalcule.) Jena: Fischer, 1931. Pp. iv + 188. M. 10.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

1027. Lang, H. B. A note on maternal behavior in two female virgin dogs. *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 649-651.—A report is made on observed behavior in two female dogs, different in make-up and in activities. A toy which usually was not distinguished from any rubber ball produced the behavior. The dog with the more masculine activities and tendencies showed a protective attitude with little interest in nursing activity, whereas the more feminine dog not only protected her substitute young, but was uneasy away from it and became irritable when it did not relieve her mammary tension by nursing.—*E. T. Burr* (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1028. Lataste, F. Expériences sur le psychism du frelon (*Vespa crabro*). (Experiments on the mentality of the hornet *Vespa crabro*.) *Bull. Soc. zool. fr.*, 1929, 54, 630-639.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23247).

1029. McIntyre, M. The effects of thyroid feeding on the heart rate in normal dogs and in dogs with completely denervated hearts. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1931, 99, 261-270.—In the dog with complete cardiac denervation the heart rate does not change in response to slight movements. The tachycardia of chronic experimental hyperthyroidism is practically identical in dogs with complete heart denervation and in dogs with all the cardiac nerves intact. The rate of loss of body weight and temperature elevation with comparable doses of thyroid hormone is the

same in normal and in the heart-denervated dogs, but the latter animals are more incapacitated by the hyperthyroidism.—*C. Landis* (N. Y. Psychiatric Institute).

1030. Miller, G. S., Jr. The primate basis of human sexual behavior. *Quar. Rev. Biol.*, 1931, 6, 379-410.—Sexual behavior is divided into the following types: (1) mating in both sexes limited to short determined periods which are in most instances seasonal; (2) mating of the female limited to short determined periods which may or may not be seasonal while the male is not so limited but may mate at any time; and (3) mating not restricted to any limited time for either sex. Examples of the first type are many deer and other (though not all) ungulates, most pinnipeds, some carnivores, rodents and bats and probably most insectivores; of the second type are most of our familiar domestic animals and many ungulates, carnivores and rodents. The primates represent the third type; besides man the following have been studied: macaques, baboons, chimpanzees and orangs. The main characteristics of human sexual behavior are not limited to man. He shares the behavior problems and the special problems concerned with sexual fatigue with the other primates. Homosexual acts have been observed with other primates, especially under abnormal conditions of cage life, but true homosexual behavior is peculiar to man. The other unique human trait is the ability of the male to force the sexual act on the female in rape. The bearing of this feature, which gives the ultimate sexual decision to the male, rather than to the female as in other animals, on human social problems is discussed in detail. Evidence is given to show that the marriage institution followed promiscuous sexual behavior and is an attempt to regulate it. The necessity of comparative studies for the understanding of the social problems of man is stressed.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1031. Schminsky, F. Über Galvanotaxis bei erwachsenen Echinodermen. (Galvanotropism in adult echinoderms.) *Pflüg. Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, 1930, 226, 58-78.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23251).

1032. Schjelderup-Ebbe, T. Soziale Eigentümlichkeiten bei Hühnern. (Social peculiarities among chickens.) *Kwart. psychol.*, 1931, 2, 206-212.—Observations of (1) the conditions under which wing scratching takes place among hens, (2) egg laying in unusual places, (3) the hen's scrutiny of her eggs, and (4) the copulation position assumed by the hen.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

1033. Soudek, S. The sense of smell in the birds. *Xe Cong. Int. Zool., Budapest*, 1927, Part I, 755-765.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23268).

1034. Verrier, L. Observations préliminaires sur les variations chromatiques de quelques orthoptères. (Preliminary observations upon the chromatic variations of some orthoptera.) *Bull. Soc. zool. fr.*, 1929, 5, 73-75.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23253).

1035. Warner, L. H. The problem of color vision in fishes. *Quar. Rev. Biol.*, 1931, 6, 329-348.—A review of the principal investigations of Bauer and

Hess with the preference method; of von Frisch, White, Reeves and Schiemenz with the learning method; and of von Frisch and Schnurmann on the pigment cells and on color vision. The work of other investigators is discussed and the bibliography includes 52 titles. It is concluded that some fish do respond to colors as such, but that most of the experiments require repeating with superior methods and more controlled conditions.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1036. Welsh, J. H. Diurnal rhythm of the distal pigment cells in the eyes of certain crustaceans. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 1930, 16, 386-395.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 23270).

[See also abstract 1005.]

EVOLUTION AND HEREDITY

1037. Berry, K. Differential fertility according to geographic areas in the United States. *Millbank Mem. Fund, Quar. Bull.*, 1931, 9, 79-94.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19890).

1038. Müller, J. Allgemeine psychische Grundlagen des Geburtenrückgangs und Möglichkeiten seiner Bekämpfung. (The psychological foundations of the declining birth rate and the feasibility of combating it.) *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom.*, 1931, 134, 622-642.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19708).

[See also abstracts 964, 1101, 1179, 1240.]

SPECIAL MENTAL CONDITIONS

1039. Angyal, A. Sullo stato del dormiveglia. (Concerning slumber states.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 88-90.—*M. Ponzo* (Turin).

1040. Carroll, R. P. Snobbishness and egotism. *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 167-171.—Snobbishness and egotism are obnoxious personality traits which greatly interfere with either social or professional success. These traits develop from the idea of personal superiority as a result of social position, wealth, or intellectual superiority. By reducing the opportunity for superior children to be repeatedly singled out and so to be impressed with their own ability in contrast to the deficiencies of their associates, homogeneous grouping in school would greatly help in preventing the development of these undesirable traits.—*F. D. McTeer* (Detroit City College).

1041. Cavan, R. S. The wish never to have been born. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 547-559.—Although juvenile suicides in the United States are negligible, the wish never to have been born occurred to about 30% of a widely scattered sample of adolescent boys and girls. This wish occurred most frequently among children with high scores (poor adjustment) on a test of neurotic traits and also among those rated by their teachers as poorly adjusted socially, emotionally, and on conventional moral traits. It also occurred most frequently among children from homes which lacked harmony and intimacy between parents and children. Social contacts were less closely associated with the wish than were home

conditions. The wish never to have been born, which may be considered as an evasive attempt at adjustment, indicates both a poorly adjusted personality in the child and lack of unity and harmony in the home.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1042. Corberi, G. *Sulla perversione istintiva.* (Concerning instinctive perversion.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 193-197.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1043. Duff, I. F. G. *Die Beziehung Elisabeth-Essex.* (The relationship of Elizabeth and Essex.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 457-474.—A historical sketch of the life of Elizabeth from childhood, with analysis of the character development that had its roots in childhood experiences. For the affair with Essex, his death at her command, and her death soon thereafter, the author finds causes in her early training, and attributes her attitudes to the unconscious urges that impelled her in her love-life.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1044. Fenichel, O. *Über Homosexualität.* (Concerning homosexuality.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 511-526.—The author denies the statement that perversion types are psychopathic or inferior. Perverse tendencies are human and universal, as Freud has shown in his studies. The article discusses these latent perversions and shows that they are infantilisms. Children are sadistic and masochistic, and perverts show similar reactions, indicating childhood fixations. The author further compares the characteristics of perverts with those of neurotics and discusses bisexuality and homosexuality from the biological standpoint. He shows how the latter may arise and the various characteristics it reveals in both men and women.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1045. Fromm, E. *Politik und Psychoanalyse.* (Politics and psychoanalysis.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 440-447.—If psychoanalysis has a contribution in understanding of individual behavior reactions, it is reasonable to suppose that one may look to it for help in finding causes for group activity. May not society have blind aggressive drives, whose causes if revealed might come under control? The author distinguishes the psychological category from the historical and the economic, and defines the field of social psychology; then shows the relationship of these to one another, and the contribution which psychoanalysis has to offer to each one.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1046. Grosscup, E. A. *The value of rest and sleep.* *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 245-249.—A polemic for eight hours' sleep every night with special exhortations for children. Ways and means are suggested.—F. D. McTeer (Detroit City College).

1047. Hafter, E. *Psychoanalyse und Strafrecht.* (Psychoanalysis and penal justice.) *Schweiz. Zsch. f. Strafrecht*, 1930, 44, 1-18.—The author devotes himself chiefly to references to a recently published book by Alexander and Staub, *Der Verbrecher und seine Richter*. He directs his discussion to jurists in order that they may understand that in each criminal

act it is necessary to determine the relative proportion of the conscious and the unconscious. This point of view leads not only to a psychological classification of criminals but also to a more profound knowledge of the motives involved in delinquency. The author concludes with a critical résumé of the Le-fébvre case as given by Bonaparte.—M. R. Lambercier (Geneva).

1048. Hellpach, W. *Die Heilkraft des Geistes.* (The healing power of the mind.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 573-577.—The author discusses the curative power of the mind apropos of the question of convalescence.—M. R. Lambercier (Geneva).

1049. Laforgue, R. *Schuldgefühl und Nationalcharakter.* (Sense of guilt and national character.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 407-431.—The question discussed is that of the erotic character of fear. Is it possible that the erotic fear (*l'angoisse*) may be the infantile form of orgasm, and may account for erotic dreams? The author sees in this field a possible relationship between sexual and social development and seeks to discover the laws of this relationship. He is seeking the subconscious causes of group activity, a parallel of the influence of the subconscious on individual behavior. If such causes lead to political conflicts, is there not possibility of controls that may lead to more amicable group interrelationships? He quotes from Levy-Bruhl's *L'Ame Primitive*. The problem is merely sketched, and left to others for further investigation.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1050. Lasswell, H. D. *The triple-appeal principle: a contribution of psychoanalysis to political and social science.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 523-538.—Psychoanalysis makes three divisions of the personality: the id—including biological needs; the super-ego—the socially acquired inhibitions; and the ego—the testing of reality. The id may be said to correspond with impulse, the super-ego with conscience, and the ego with reason. These three divisions function in special ways in person-to-person relationships, in the rôle and meaning of institutions, and in person-to-occasion relationships. Selection of personnel as well as responses to "superiors," "leaders," "models," can best be understood on the basis of a tripartite personality, which usually shows the predominance of one aspect. Institutions take their meanings from their respective appeals: economic, political, scientific, and technological to expedience; religion and fundamental law to conscience; art and sociability to natural impulse. Person-to-occasion relationships also follow this general pattern. Elections are appeals to rational consideration; patriotic holidays to conscience; carnivals and various celebrations to natural impulse. The tripartite principle may also be extended to analysis of policies and practices, doctrines, and myths and legends. It is particularly promising when applied to the problem of social dynamics.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1051. London, L. S. *Obsessional neurosis and schizophrenia. With the report of a case.* *Brit.*

J. Med. Psychol., 1931, 11, 251-264.—The case is that of a young housewife whose compulsive thoughts consisted in imagining how one person would look with another's head, or decapitated. The course of her analysis is given, with 11 dreams and their interpretations. By means of diagrams, the author relates the mechanism of this case to the mechanism of schizophrenia, subsequent to the traumatization of the libido which occurs in both.—E. R. Hildard (Yale).

1052. Lowenfeld, R. A new approach to the problem of psychoneurosis in childhood. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1931, 11, 194-227.—Play in a pleasant room constitutes the principal treatment accorded a number of reported cases, including epilepsy, enuresis, speech defects, and others. Fantasies and symbols produced by the children parallel strikingly the symbolism of dreams and the unconscious phantasies of adults. No effort is made, as in the analytical treatment of adults, to give the children comprehension of what they are experiencing. The method provides security, emotional release, and a framework of stability for the child.—E. R. Hildard (Yale).

1053. Mangold, E. *Schlaf und schlafähnliche Zustände bei Menschen und Tieren*. (Sleep and similar phenomena in men and animals.) Berlin: Parey, 1929. Pp. 20. M. 1.80.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 27791).

1054. Mierke, K. Über Typenlehren und ihre Bedeutung für die Pädagogik. (Doctrines of type and their significance for pedagogy.) *Dtsch. Schule*, 1931, 35, 712-721.—The problem of individual types of personalities, their development and the necessity for their recognition in pedagogical procedures is brought up by the author for evaluation. He compares the classifications of character types made by various German psychologists, and emphasizes the selection of right materials and procedures for the highest development of these personality types.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1055. Money-Kyrle, R. The remote consequences of psycho-analysis on individual, social, and instinctive behavior. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1931, 11, 173-193.—Psychoanalysis aims to make conscious the irrelevant avoidings and the inadequate seekings of the individual. The author speculates on the consequences of the kind of self-knowledge which analysis is giving its patients and the world at large. He minimizes the dangers which might come through eliminating the sublimations of the individual, or through weakening the instincts of the race.—E. R. Hildard (Yale).

1056. Schmid, H. J. Das Problem des Wetterfühlens. (The problem of "weather" feelings.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 196-201.—The author reviews the different factors able to play a rôle in this phenomenon and the opinions of writers who have made researches on the subject. No satisfac-

tory explanation exists. There is a bibliography of 26 titles.—M. R. Lambercier (Geneva).

1057. Schottlaender, F. *Aggressionstrieb und Abrüstung*. (The aggression drive and disarmament.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 386-407.—The author comments on the indifference, if not actual opposition, to psychoanalysis as a help in understanding mass behavior. He believes it has too much to offer to be ignored. He discusses several problems of a sociological nature, and sees the individual sublimating self through a leader, neutralizing the aggressive urge in mass action; the mass holds itself together through group aggressiveness, a relationship in which the self loses much of its individuality, resulting in a continual conflict between individual freedom and group control. In analyzing the disarmament urge he sees a diverting of the aggressive drive into channels giving satisfaction. He looks upon this sublimation of individual aggressiveness in the group as a good, both for the individual and the group, leading to mental health.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1058. St. Der Oedipuskomplex bei Werfel und bei Wassermann. (The Oedipus complex of Werfel and of Wassermann.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 474-478.—The author comments on a two-volume work that has recently been released by Walter de Gruyter & Company, Berlin, by K. T. Wais, on the father-son motive as it has revealed itself in German literature, tracing this literature by periods and closing with the recent writings of Werfel and Wassermann.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1059. Storch, A., & Heichelheim, F. Zum Traumglauben und Traumverständnis in der Antike auf Grund urkundlicher Traumberichte aus der Ptolemäerzeit. (On the belief of the ancient world in dreams and their interpretation, based on original reports of dreams from the Ptolemaic period.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1931, 4, 9, 559-569.—The authors have studied with modern methods of interpretation a series of dreams given in the collection of papyri edited by U. Wilcken (*Urkunden der Ptolemäerzeit*, 1927). These dreams are of special value for our knowledge of the attitude of antiquity toward the dream, because the reports are primary material, intended for personal use and not worked up in literary fashion, as in the case of some "dream books" of the ancient world. They give an insight into the psychology and psychopathology of the time, as well as of the historic development of mental life, which could scarcely be obtained in any other way. Most of the dreams are those of Ptolemaios, a priest of Sarapis (Osiris), and they concern chiefly twin sisters whom he had taken under his protection. Although interpretation of all the details is naturally no longer possible, the whole atmosphere of the dreams, and particularly the erotic element, is very clear. As contrasted with dreams of modern adults, these impress one with their greater transparency and directness, as well as their less complicated symbolism—testimony to the greater "immediate-

ness" and unity of life in antiquity. A threatening reverse side to this series of dreams is given in letters of Ptolemaios' brother to him, containing bitter denunciations of both him and the gods because Ptolemaios' dream prognostications have not come true. These letters give proof that, in spite of its mysticism, the age was one of religious uncertainty and disruption, and that it turned to magic and soothsaying because it had lost religious reality.—*M. E. Morse* (Catonsville, Md.).

1060. Thompson, D. *A mind that was different*. Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Co., 1931. Pp. xiii + 117. \$2.00.—Using autobiographical material, the author illustrates differences between the introvert and the extrovert. The introvert or "individualist" is essentially characterized by a desire to direct himself, the extrovert or "externalist," by a desire to be directed by others. These traits are inherited, and "no one can change his inborn nature, since the true type is always showing up."—*B. Casper* (Clark).

1061. Thooris, A. *L'hypnose d'après les expériences de Pavloff*. (Hypnosis according to the experiments of Pavloff.) *Rev. metapsychique*, 1929, 1-20. (Biol. Abst. V: 27797).

1062. Trespioli, G. "Ultraphania." *Esegesi della fenomenologia intellettuale dello spiritismo moderno*. ("Ultraphania." An interpretation of the intellectual phenomenology of modern spiritualism.) Milan: Hoepli, 1931. Pp. 368.—The hypotheses of the most celebrated savants, physicists, anthropologists, physiologists, and psychologists, who have tried to explain the great phenomenon of spiritualism are reviewed in this volume. The author analyzes "ultraphania" in its relation to science and religion, concluding that the soul does not die and that the reality of these ultraphanic phenomena can no longer be left in doubt. The merit of having awakened attention to this phenomenology, which was previously considered fantastic, is attributed to metapsychics or parapsychics. The second index of the book deals with the nomenclature of neologisms and of certain biopsychic concepts. A collection of other ultraphanic episodes can be found in a recent volume by Trespioli, *The Reality of the Mysterious*, published in Milan by Hoepli, 1930.—*V. D'Agostino* (Turin).

1063. Visani-Scozzi, P. *La medianità*. (Mediumship.) (3rd ed.) Florence: Bemporad, 1931. Pp. 529.—This book, the first editions of which in 1901 and 1903 were received with great interest in Italy and abroad, is divided into three parts: a study of hypnotism and mediumship; experimental seances, the description of which is always accompanied by comments; and a section entitled *The Doctrine of Mediumship*, which comprises two chapters, *The Medium and the Extra-Human Agent* and *Frauds and their Mechanisms*. In his synopsis on mediumship, he deals with wakefulness, pre-hypnosis, somnambulism, catalepsy, and lethargy with their various subdivisions. In the second part of the book he discusses at length Eusapia Palladino, to whom Del Lungo devoted several pages of defense in his pref-

ace, after having presented to the reader Visani-Scozzi as a thinker and as the author of works on metapsychics.—*V. D'Agostino* (Turin).

1064. Weiss, E. *Über Symbolik*. (Concerning symbolism.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 492-504.—The author defines the psychoanalytic concept of symbol, and shows what may be truly regarded as the symbol in dream life. He cites a number of dreams, showing that "house" appears in dreams as symbol for woman. Also comments on the symbol "earth" for mother, "water" for birth, the figure three as symbol for the male genital organs. He thinks that associations like these may have a possible origin in myth and folk-lore and in languages. The article is an abstract of the second chapter of Ulrico Hoepli's *Elementi de Psicoanalise*.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1065. Wile, L. S. *The bases of personality adjustment*. *School & Soc.*, 1931, 34, 584-588.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1066. Wittels, F. *Politischer Radikalismus*. (Political radicalism.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 432-440.—All human behavior has two determinants, the realm of values and the realm of urges. Psychoanalysis has thrown light on the latter. It originally erred in asserting that all behavior is accompanied by cognizance of the nature and value of the act. The author calls this the radicalism of a new idea, and shows the errors into which the infant period of psychoanalysis was led. He analyzes the contributions of this field to an understanding of the motives underlying political radicalism, and to world wars and revolutions. No type of radicalism can be judged by reason alone; one must recognize the strong underlying emotional drives.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1067. Ziveri, A. *Esercizi fisici, attività psichica e igiene mentale*. (Physical exercise, psychic activity and mental hygiene.) *Ig. ment.*, 1931, 10, 18-20.—According to the author, it is evident from Gemelli's experiments that physical exercises exert a great influence on mental ability. The author adds that from the point of view of the psychiatrist, exercises which bring one in contact with nature are to be preferred to those involving competition.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

[See also abstracts 925, 1004, 1151, 1193.]

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

1068. Ameline, M. *Hypocondrie, guérisseurs et psychologie des masses*. (Hypocondria, healers, psychology of the masses.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 248-271.—Many references are made to Marcel Réja's *Au Pays des Miracles*.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

1069. Anderson, F. *Selection of cases for intensive social treatment*. *Psychiat. Quar., Suppl.*, 1931, 5, 307-308.—In addition to the out-patient departments of the state hospital which serve health restoration and the hospital social services which are engaged in furnishing economic help and vocational guidance,

further individualized assistance should be given to patients about to leave the hospital. It would simplify the problem if the same procedure as that adopted by social service agencies were put into effect, viz., division of cases to be served for intensive social treatment into major and slight service cases, having for an aim self-maintenance, personality reconstruction and adaption to the environment.—*E. T. Burr* (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1070. [Anon.] *Sterilisation and mental deficiency*. *Nature*, 1931, 128, 129-131.—(Soc. Sci. Abstr. III: 19780).

1071. [Anon.] *Medicinalstyrelsens yttrande över sakunniges betänkande med förslag till steriliseringslag*. (Comments of the state medical board regarding the reports of experts on the proposed law of sterilization.) *Svensk. Läkartidn.*, 1931, 28, 1411-1425; 1435-1450.—Extensive account and discussion of the sterilization bill now under consideration in Sweden. This bill refers to the feeble-minded, insane and epileptic, stating the specific conditions under which sterilization should take place.—*M. L. Reymert* (Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research).

1072. Bleckwenn, W. J. *The use of sodium amyral in catatonia*. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 224-229.—A report on fifteen cases of catatonia studied as to the effects of sodium amyral. "Of these, four cases have failed to talk. They, however, obey commands and eat voluntarily. . . ." As a result of the daily use of the drug the patients are gaining physically. "The so-called 'normal lucid intervals' vary from four to fourteen hours. . . . Many of the cases are giving valuable hints as to possible fundamental mechanisms that may have contributed to their schizophrenia." The author sees value in the method as a means of making catatonic cases approachable. Four case reports are presented. Discussion and bibliography.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1073. Bonaventura, E. *Problemi dell' orientamento professionale degli anormali psichici*. (Problems of professional orientation of the mentally abnormal.) *Riv. psicol.*, 1931, 27, 161-164.—A discussion of the possibility of relegating the majority of abnormal mental cases to some type of simplified work.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

1074. Bonjour, J. *Le guérison d'une idée impulsive par une action physique seule, ou la guérison de l'idée de suicide par abaissement de la minima artérielle*. (The curing of an impulsion idea by a single physical action, or the curing of a suicide idea by lowering the arterial minimum.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 919-922.—These experiments are a complement to the author's researches on the treatment of warts and condylomae by suggestion and by a lowering of the minimal arterial pressure. The author now shows, after work done on 200 cases of melancholia and depressive psychoses, that the physical mechanism is the same: an arterial hypertension,

the action of which becomes fatal to the organ, skin, or brain, on which the patient's attention is directed. In the case of warts the expectant attention of an anxious and fearful individual is directed to the skin and especially to its exposed surfaces. This preoccupation makes the minimal pressure rise, favoring a hypertrophy of the excrencences on the skin. In the case of melancholia, the attention is concentrated on the self. This preoccupation makes the minimum rise, the hypertension arousing an increase of the moral and physical sensitivity from which come the correlated feelings of unworthiness. This hypertension added to precardiae pains becomes the cause of the suicide idea. Therapeutic action which lowers the minimum brings about at the same time a cessation of the suicide idea.—*M. R. Lambcier* (Geneva).

1075. Bowman, K. M., & Raymond, A. F. *A statistical study of the personality in schizophrenic patients*. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 48-74.—Two statistical studies are reported. In the first a group of 2444 cases diagnosed as schizophrenia, affective disorders and general paresis are compared for various personality types. This study yielded the following conclusions: "In general paresis, there seems to be consistently a more normal type of pre-psychotic personality. Both schizophrenia and the affective disorders show a higher percentage of abnormal traits, with schizophrenia giving more evidence of a seclusive personality, and the affective disorders giving more evidence of an emotionally unstable personality. In general, therefore, these findings would seem to confirm the viewpoint that both schizophrenia and the affective disorders arise on the basis of a special type of personality; that seclusiveness is a striking trait in schizophrenia, and emotional instability in the affective disorders." In the second study a group of fifty cases of schizophrenia were taken for intensive study. Thirty-four different traits were coded, a few of which are discussed for illustrative purposes. Discussion and bibliography.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1076. Campbell, C. M. *Observations on the rôle of environmental factors in schizophrenic conditions*. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 43-47.—Environmental factors play an important part in coloring the psychosis and should be more precisely investigated. A few brief case reports are presented.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1077. Corberi, G. *Contributi del laboratorio di psicologia sperimentale dell' ospedale psichiatrico provinciale di Milano in Mombello*. (Contributions from the experimental psychology laboratory of the Milan psychiatric provincial hospital at Mombello.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 140-142.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1078. Dicks, H. V. *A clinical study of obsession*. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1931, 11, 234-250.—Three cases are reported and their parallels and differences

indicated. Obsessional thoughts are substitutive; in anxiety the recurring thoughts are a compromise. A formidable obstacle to cure in obsessional cases is their ambivalence: an aggressive impulse may be directed against a love object who is also the source of the prohibition. Both sides of the conflict appear as resistance, and cure by purely analytical treatment is difficult.—E. R. Hilgard (Yale).

1079. Doherty, M. J. Social treatment of state hospital patients. *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 715-722.—While formerly in New York state hospitals social service commenced only after the patient had been discharged on parole, it is now established immediately after the patient enters a hospital. In Kings Park Hospital the procedure is that a social worker visits the patient on the ward and takes a complete history, including his real and imaginary troubles, at the same time assuring him that social care will be given to his family. As the patients who worry about the welfare of their family offer a very serious problem any social service care extended to the family will tend to relieve the patient's anxiety. Throughout his stay in the hospital a constant link between the patient and his home is maintained through both the intra- and the extra-mural social worker.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1080. Dupouy, R., & Pichard, H. L'anxiété dans la démence précoce (suite et fin). (Anxiety in dementia praecox. Concluded.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 229-238.—Anxiety is a frequent symptom, especially in the early stages of dementia praecox. Many of the reactions of these early stages become stereotyped and are found in a fixed state in old schizophrenia patients. In contrast to them, the encephalitic dementia praecox patients exhibit anxiety states that change almost momentarily. It is during the early stages when the anxiety states are comparatively new that acts of violence most frequently occur.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

1081. Ebaugh, F. G. Some present day trends in the teaching of psychiatry. *J. Asso. Amer. Med. Coll.*, 1931, 5, 257-267.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19802).

1082. Ferrio, C. Il metodo psicométrico di Rossolimo applicato ai parkinsoniani postencefalitici. (The Rossolimo psychometric method applied to post-encephalitic Parkinsonism.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. spec. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 198-199.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1083. Galdston, I. The relation of physical and mental health. *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 207-214.—"Proof of the relation and efforts of anatomic and physiologic integrity or disease upon mental function is available to an extent which should dispel all questions." Various quotations from current literature both medical and psychological are adduced to substantiate this conclusion.—F. D. McTeer (Detroit City College).

1084. Gallant, I. B. Resultati psichoeexpertisi 335 krasnoazmeytsev. (Psychiatric examination of

soldiers in the Red Army.) *Zhurnal neuropatol. i psichiat.*, 1931, 1, No. 2, 18-21.—Soldiers of the western military district were sent for psychiatric examinations to the psychopathic hospital in Smolensk. 335 soldiers were examined. Of these, 40% were found to be mentally deficient, yet they were in the army for 9 to 12 months. The next in frequency were the so-called psychopathic personalities, who are an extremely undesirable, demoralizing element in the army. Due to their explosiveness, aggressiveness, and emotional instability, they set a bad example. They also supplied a large proportion of the criminal element in the army. The third in frequency are the schizophrenics, who average about 10% of the cases. The psychoses in these cases do not present any unusual features. As soon as a diagnosis of mental disease is made, the soldier is given his discharge. Difficult cases of psychoneurosis are also relieved from army service. The author stresses the fact that malingering is a very uncommon finding in the army and one always has to analyze the symptoms before accepting it as an independent condition. Most of the cases of malingering occur in mentally deficient soldiers. They present a very primitive type of response to difficult situations. No soldier should be accused of malingering until the case has been thoroughly studied.—J. Kasanin (Howard, R. I.).

1085. Gehri, G. Gibt es bei Schilddrüsenkrankheit ein pathognomisch charakteristisches Kapillarbild? (Is there a pathognomonic and characteristic capillary condition in endocrine disease?) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 1084-1092.—In this piece of experimental research, the author made a microscopic examination of the fourth finger capillaries, using the technique of Jaensch, Wittneben, and Höpfner. The experiments, carried on in the Berne canton, dealt with three groups of subjects: school children (normal and mentally deficient), 341 pensioners in a benevolent institution (one-fourth of them being either cretins or semi-cretins), and 46 patients in the university clinic, showing more or less pronounced functional or organic thyroid disturbances. A dozen tables and graphs give a condensed account of the results. The conclusion drawn is that the examination of the capillaries increases our means of diagnosing thyroid disturbances, but that the modification of the capillaries is not a specific characteristic of such patients. On the contrary, this capillary modification is a general sign of development disturbance.—M. R. Lambercier (Geneva).

1086. Groddeck, G. The relation of massage to psychotherapy. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1931, 11, 228-233.—Massage has value both for diagnosis and therapy. Its therapeutic value lies partly in relieving water-logging in various parts of the body, thereby reducing the amount of unconscious mental energy used in warding off pain from these water-logged places.—E. R. Hilgard (Yale).

1087. Hamilton, G., & Kruckenberg, E. A medical social terminology. *Soc. Service Dept., Presbyterian Hosp., New York*, 1931. Pp. 36.—A classifi-

cation of the intrinsic and extrinsic factors of maladjustment of persons living in contemporary society. Intrinsic factors relate to the person. Extrinsic factors relate to the social situation. The classification objective is to state for indexing what is wrong with the patient during his contact with the hospital, in the light of the present, accessible causal factors.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19784).

1088. Henry, G. W. *Essentials of psychiatry*. (2nd ed.) Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 320. \$4.00.—The second edition of the book is a thorough revision and a considerable enlargement of the previous edition. The first chapter contains a review of the evolution of the human personality. Attention is called to the structural, physiological and psychological aspects of animal life, beginning with the most primitive organisms, and note is made of the origins of the complex functions which characterize the human being. The second chapter presents the ways in which man tends to return to more primitive modes of adaptation to social demands and presents a consideration to the mechanisms involved. Several succeeding chapters are devoted to the description of the various types of personality disorders which are the result of a failure of normal adult adaptation. At the end of each is a discussion of the physiological and psychological aspects of these disorders. Attention is called to the many similarities between the attitude, feeling, and behavior of the ill person and these characteristics as observed in children, infants and primitive people. Two chapters are devoted to the manifestations and consideration of personality disorder in which toxic agents and organic changes in the brain play a prominent rôle. A chapter dealing with the method and purpose of examination has been added. Emphasis is placed upon the theory and principles involved in examinations rather than upon a stereotyped form which always has to be interpreted and modified in actual practice. Throughout the first half of the book psychoanalytic theory and principles are included insofar as they have contributed to the evolution of modern psychiatry. In the chapter on *Principles of Treatment* psychoanalysis is considered in some detail and an attempt is made to evaluate its contribution to psychiatry. Other forms of therapy are also described and discussed according to the importance of method employed. An entire chapter is devoted to aspects of psychiatric nursing which are of general as well as professional interest. The chapters on *Psychopathology of the Normal and Mental Hygiene* consider the minor deviations of individuals who are not regarded as being ill and discuss the sources of maladaptation which are observed at the various periods in life. A large number of famous persons are cited as examples of maladjusted individuals to show that a division into normal and abnormal is purely arbitrary. Some of the more practical aspects of psychiatry are considered in the chapters dealing with *Psychiatric Social Service*, *Medico-Legal Aspects* and *Psychiatry in General Hospital Practice*. The last of these three chapters

marks the progress which psychiatry has been making in recent years. The concluding chapter gives a survey of the psychiatry of past centuries. Bibliography.—(Publisher's abstract).

1089. Hinsie, L. E. *Criticism of treatment and recovery in schizophrenia*. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 211-223.—An appraisal of various therapeutic measures in schizophrenia. Discussion and bibliography.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1090. Jelliffe, S. E. *Vigilance, the motor pattern, and inner meaning in the behavior of some schizophrenics*. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 75-104.—"It is here outlined that the encephalitic process is quite a different type of process, seen as a whole, from the schizophrenic process, but that by its differential vivisections it may help at least partly to analyze the more complex schizophrenic process and throw some light upon certain features of the motor behavior, notably that which has come to be designated catatonic motor behavior. In many encephalities, this catatonic behavior is proportionately disintegrated or fractionated, and appears as part of the fixity of the Parkinsonian rigidity, or even in the Parkinsonian tremor, where a still greater fraction is apparent. In the schizophrenic, the catatonic inner holding is a much more complex synthetic process, all of the features of which will require much time and study, biochemical, anatomical, physiological and psychological, to analyze, and of which this study offers citations of such various efforts. . . . The author has adopted Head's term 'vigilance' as useful for his purpose and has roughly sketched its features under the actioning of these four aspects. The psychological aspect has been thought of as that which alone gives meaning to the others, since the purpose of the organism determines the actions of its constituent parts, even to its ionic milieu." Discussion and bibliography.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1091. Kalms, M. A. *Music in mental hospitals*. *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1931, 10, 381-385.—Old home songs are preferred by the older patients, but depress many of the younger. Hymns are enjoyed by male patients of all ages but by only the older females. Chorus singing contributes to socialization. Persons who can play the piano but have difficulty in concentration are practiced on duets. Two case studies.—H. E. Burtt (Ohio State).

1092. King, M. *The recovery of myself. A patient's experience in a hospital for mental illness*. New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1931. Pp. 148. \$2.00.—The account of her experiences by a patient sent to a hospital for a drug cure. It is based on a diary kept throughout her stay. Adolf Meyer contributes a preface.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1093. Kirby, G. H., Davis, T. K., & Riley, H. A. [Eds.] *Schizophrenia (dementia praecox)*. An in-

vestigation of the most recent advances. *Proc. Asso. Res. Nerv. & Ment. Dis. for 1929*. Vol. 10. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. xv + 246.—This volume supplements and amplifies the contributions included in a larger volume on schizophrenia published by the Association in 1928 (see II: 2491 ff.). It contains the material presented at the tenth annual meeting of the Association, held in 1929. The papers are divided into four sections: clinical, pathology, prognosis, treatment. See abstracts of individual papers.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1094. Larkin, K. O. What education does the psychiatric social worker need? *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 723-732.—The only possible answer is "All that can be had." There are about 50 schools of social work in the U. S., most of them connected with colleges and universities. Eight offer a major in psychiatric social work and all agree that a basic course must be offered, not merely a special course of training. The curriculum comprises a period of from 1 to 2 years, which is equivalent to 2 academic years. All social workers are required to know something about legal matters. The Milford Conference Report on Social Case Work includes in its training standards: a one-year internship following the two-year curriculum and the admission of only such students as are college graduates or have had an equivalent preparation. To a well-trained worker the state hospital offers a broad scope of activity, as its field of mental hygiene permeates all the ramifications of social work. In addition to recognized schools of social work, apprenticeship training for new workers with no school background must be considered. The minimum training time ought to be 12 hours, corresponding to approximately 1½ days, a week. The apprentice should be given at least this much time from her regular working hours to attend classes and, in addition, some overtime for actual practice.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1095. London, L. S. Mechanisms in paranoia, with report of a case. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1931, 18, 394-412.—The author believes that the paranoiac disorder is one of affect primarily. The affective difficulty is what distinguishes it from schizophrenia. There is, however, a regression in either one or all of the three fields: emotional, volitional, intellectual. The mechanism in paranoia is similar to that in schizophrenia where "the libido in its attempt to fixate on heterosexuality, which is conscious and sanctioned by the super-ego, develops a conflict with the instinctive impulses, which are unconscious. As a result of these repressed forces and conscious forces a compromise takes place and symptoms are formed." In paranoia, however, the delusions are more fixed and have been "assimilated by the psyche. . . . There is no doubt, in the writer's opinion, that even in paranoia an adjustment to environment can be obtained by analysis, but the effort is more stupendous, there are more difficulties in transference and to detach the libido from the psyche and place it in

its proper direction would require a much longer period."—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1096. Malzberg, B. Facilities for the treatment of mental disease in children and adolescents. *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 689-675.—A questionnaire was sent out to all state hospitals by the Sub-Committee on Problems of Mental Health of the Committee on Physically and Mentally Handicapped of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, requesting data as to special provisions for children. Replies were received from 45 hospitals for the insane, and an almost general lack of facilities for the treatment of children with mental diseases was revealed. Consequently children and adolescent patients are put on the same wards with adults. Only four hospitals answered in the affirmative: the Allentown State Hospital in Pennsylvania reported a special unit for children and the Trenton State Hospital in New Jersey has certain facilities for the treatment of children afflicted with encephalitis lethargica. New York has Kings Park State Hospital and the recently opened Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. Treatment of children in the institutions mentioned is developed along the lines of occupational therapy, physical training, school, physical therapy and psychotherapy, combined, of course, with recreational activities. Many of the cases treated in these hospitals are suffering from encephalitic conditions, but in addition to those psychoses which have grown out of an organic origin there are personality problems and behavior disorders of outstanding importance. Child guidance clinics have been beneficial in delving into personality problems during their incipient stages when much can be done to arrest further detrimental development.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1097. Montassut, M., & Delaville, M. La dépression constitutionnelle (asthénie, émotivité, déséquilibre physico-chimique). (Constitutional depression, including asthenia, emotivity, and physico-chemical disequilibrium.) *Presse méd.*, 1931, 39, 774-776.—The authors have determined a special variety of mental disease: the constitutionally depressed patients who are characterized by two groups of closely associated symptoms, i.e., asthenia and emotional manifestations. Asthenia is objectively shown by a general hypotonia with motor debility and sensations of fatigue which have a paradoxical turn in that they diminish in proportion as the day goes by and one can observe what the authors call the five-hour cure. The emotivity of these patients is premature and chronic, as in asthenia.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

1098. Nathan, M. *Les malades dits imaginaires*. (So-called imaginary invalids.) Paris: Doin, 1931. Pp. 135. 14 fr.—The author is primarily interested in the psychological aspect of this subject, especially in his chapters on cenesthopathy, cases of obsession, and phobias. The rest of the work is devoted mainly to clinical observations. There is a short bibliography.—Math. H. Piéron (Sorbonne).

1099. Patry, F. L. What has modern progressive psychiatry to offer the teacher in training? *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 676-684.—To the modern psychiatrist there is no dogma in psychiatry; he realizes, and conveys the fact to the teacher in training with whom he often cooperates, that the mind is not a separate entity in the body, but that both have a genetic background. It is important that mental hygiene be included in the curricula of the teacher-training institutions. Careful selection has to be made from the ever-increasing amount of literature in this field. The author further states that it is important to reach the pre-school child and to educate parents, in order to make mental hygiene effective in the schools. Mental hygiene is shifting from the problem of treatment to that of prevention. To help others to adjust themselves to life it is imperative that the teacher should go into a thorough personality study of herself considering physical, mental, constitutional and environmental factors. A study of heredity should be included.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1100. Pellacani, G., & Tumiati, C. Resoconto della II assemlea nazionale della lega italiana di igiene e profilassi mentale. (An account of the second national convention of the Italian league for mental hygiene and mental prophylaxis.) *Ig. ment.*, 1930, 10, 4-16.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1101. Rosanoff, I. A., & Rosanoff, A. J. A study of mental disorders in twins. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 268-270.—About 200 pairs of twins at least one member of which showed a mental disorder were classified as probably monozygotic, probably dizygotic, and of opposite sex. Among the monozygotes both twins were affected in 69 instances and only one in 12 instances. Corresponding figures for the probable dizygotes who are of like sex are 37 and 29; and for the dizygotes who are of opposite sex, 16 and 51. The mental disorders considered were mental deficiency, epilepsy, schizophrenia, manic-depressive psychoses, delinquency, and behavior problems (in children).—H. L. Koch (Chicago).

1102. Schiff, P., & Trelles, J. O. Homosexualité post-encéphalitique. (Post-encephalitic homosexuality.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1931, 89, 239-247.—This is a case history of a pharmacist whose sexual development had been normal. Two years after an attack of encephalitis lethargica he experienced periods of impulsive homosexuality.—M. B. Mitchell (George School, Pa.).

1103. Siebert, K. Plastisches Erlebnis und Trauma. (Formative experience and trauma.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 440-444.—Formative experience and trauma are closely related as etiological factors in psychopathological cases. This thesis is supported by such literary works as *Anton Reiser*, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, and *The Road Back*.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

1104. Spielmeyer, W. The problem of the anatomy of schizophrenia. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931.

Pp. 105-110.—There are a good many indications as to the organic nature of schizophrenia, but these are not sufficient at the present time to isolate the process and establish it as an entity. Discussion.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital).

1105. Staehelin, J. E. Persönlichkeit und Psychose. (Personality and psychosis.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 769-773.—The author endeavors to account for the rôle of personality in psychoses, organic as well as non-organic. Modern psychiatry ought to consider the complete personality with its innate and acquired forces, conscious or unconscious, along with the somatic factors involved.—M. R. Lambier (Geneva).

1106. Stebbins, I. F. Salvaging the feeble-minded. *Psychiat. Quar., Suppl.*, 1931, 4, 312-316.—The vocational departments of Rome State School are concerned with adolescent and mature girls, the majority of whom have mentalities no higher than 8 years. Insuring that these girls with a child mind in a mature body reach the colony level of self-support is accomplished by giving them vocational training, followed by vocational adjustment so that their individual ability in various lines of work may be developed. The inmates are divided into two groups: those having an IQ below 50 are listed as workers, those with an IQ above 50 are listed as suitable for the training class and some may attain high work levels. Patience is the main qualification for those dealing with the feeble-minded, together with a belief in the possibilities of human nature. The colony is a step from the institution to the world. The girls who are entrusted to outside employers return every night to the colony. Work parole follows colony life, and involves a careful study and selection of the home in which the girl is to be placed. Supervision on the part of the social worker who visits the girl in her new environment, generally once a month, includes advice, assistance and guidance in such matters as earnings, the purchase of clothing and preparing of the quarterly statement as to progress made. Girls on home parole receive similar general supervision, but owing to the fact that their homes are sometimes widely scattered less frequent visits are possible, and these cases must be supervised by correspondence with local welfare agencies.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1107. Steck, H. Moderne Anstaltsbehandlung und offene Fürsorge in der Psychiatrie betrachtet vom Standpunkte der Vorurteilsbekämpfung. (Modern institutional and out-patient treatment in psychiatry from the standpoint of combating prejudice.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 49-52.—M. R. Lambier (Geneva).

1108. Strecker, E. A. Prognosis in schizophrenia. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 119-189.—An elaboration of the material presented at the 1925 meeting of the Association (see II: 2536). Twenty-five case histories are presented in their major aspects, together with comment and subsequent history. Some

of the ten conclusions arrived at are as follows: "1. Racial or ancestral traits do not determine to any significant extent the presence of symptoms which bear a malignant aspect, although clinical error may result from the inability to gauge correctly and to interpret habitual modes of reaction in an alien or unfamiliar people. 2. Heredity occasionally exerts an indirect effect, and the previous existence of chronic mental disease in a parent may apparently create an environment from which a later developing benign psychosis in the offspring may take some of its unfavorable symptomatological aspects. 3. A close study of the personality is often fruitful and furnishes helpful prognostic guides. It is important to differentiate between a basic and constitutional seclusive make-up and one in which the withdrawal from socialization constitutes for the individual a somewhat logical defense and protection against definitely inimical surroundings. . . . 5. The precipitating situation needs to be considered in regard to its intrinsic seriousness, its somatic and psychogenic elements, its acuteness or chronicity and the possibility of its correction. . . . 6. The transition stage from reality or sanity to unreality or mental disease is an extremely critical period. Inhibition is decidedly lessened and extraneous, accidental happenings may be deeply impressed and later elaborated into apparently malignant symptoms. Other things being equal, an acute, stormy onset is a favorable prognostic sign. . . . Discussion and bibliography.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1109. Sullivan, H. S. The relation of onset to outcome in schizophrenia. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 111-118.—"The chances for recovery are twice as good in the patient of acute onset as in the one insidiously separated from reality." The study is based primarily on the analysis of 100 out of a group of 250 cases of schizophrenia studied at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. Discussion and bibliography.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1110. Busmann Galant, J. Die Psychoencephalose. *Ueber psychische Zustandsbilder bei den abortiven Formen der Encephalitis epidemica. (Psycho-encephalosis. On psychological factors in the abortive forms of encephalitis epidemica.)* *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 991-992.—The author includes under the name of psycho-encephalosis the psychological characteristics of an abortive form of encephalitis, in opposition to the psycho-encephalitis of real encephalitis. The most typical encephalosis is produced in the vestibular form of encephalitis and offers in general three phases: abortive delirium, psychastenia, and reconvalescence. The author describes the characteristics of each phase.—*M. R. Lambier* (Geneva).

1111. Trentsch, P. J. An aid in the diagnosis of early schizophrenia. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 33-41.—A report of a neuro-circulatory test and the results obtained from its application to 124

psychotics, 139 feeble-minded and 513 normals, some of whom were delinquent. "In applying this test to known psychotic patients it has been possible to indicate the hebephrenic and catatonic dementia praecox cases." The application of the test to adolescents selected a group who on examination were found to be in need of mental hygiene. The author sees value in the test for the early diagnosis of incipient schizophrenia. Discussion and bibliography.—*D. Shakow* (Worcester State Hospital).

1112. Volevich, R. V. Novi metodi eksperimentalno-klinicheskago izuchenija mozga. (A new method of experimental study of tumors of the brain.) *Zhurnal nevropatol. i psichiat.*, 1931, 1, No. 2, 21-25.—Topical diagnosis of tumors of the brain is an extremely important problem in clinical neurology and very often the correct location is revealed only by the post-mortem examination. The only way to develop a precise method of location of tumors of the brain is to produce tumors experimentally in various areas of the brain and then study the symptoms so that a series of correlated observations can be worked out. In 1924 the author offered a method of experimental production of tumors, which, however, was not used by him until 1929. The method consists in injection of paraffin into definite brain areas. Paraffin was chosen on account of its well-known chemical inertness and because its action is purely mechanical. The organism reacts to paraffin either by encapsulation or by letting connective active tissue and blood vessels go through it. In the first case the organism treats the paraffin as a foreign body; in the second a glioma is produced "at will." The melting point of the paraffin should be around 45° C. The trephine opening in the skull has to be very small. The author reports two dogs which were the subject of an experiment. In the first dog 1 c.c. of paraffin was injected in the left parietal region. Five days later the dog developed a paresis of the right hind leg, which improved within a week, but after a month's time the dog became very dull, apathetic, fearful, and tremulous. A subsequent injection of 4 c.c. of paraffin resulted in the dog's death. An autopsy showed small lumps of paraffin, red in color, lying in the left lateral ventricle. Pin-point hemorrhages were observed in the basal ganglia in the vicinity of the lateral ventricle. In the second dog, an injection of 1 c.c. of paraffin in the left parietal lobe resulted in no symptoms. Then a little more than 1 c.c. was injected into the right parietal lobe. The dog became very dull, apathetic, and stupid, but showed no motor phenomena. An autopsy showed two paraffin masses lying freely in the lateral ventricles and a small mass of paraffin infiltrated in the region of the right thalamus, with layers of connective tissue and some glia tissue going through the paraffin. The author comes to the conclusion that when the paraffin gets into the ventricles it remains unchanged, but if left in the brain tissue it becomes infiltrated with various elements of the nervous system, giving rise to a true tumor.—*J. Kasanin* (Howard, R. I.).

1113. Zilborg, G. The problem of affective re-integration in the schizophrenias. In *Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1931. Pp. 191-210.—An historical sketch of the theories of schizophrenia introduces a report of the therapeutic aspects of the psychoanalytic treatment of a case of paranoid schizophrenia reaching "an unusual level of normality." The author believes that one fact appears "beyond doubt. The analytical method in its classical form, preceded by a preliminary and rather long period of analysis of the 'reality principle,' mobilizes the masses of affective energies which otherwise remain shut-in and present a proper contact with reality." Discussion and bibliography.—D. Shakow (Worcester State Hospital),

[See also abstracts 1134, 1218.]

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

1114. Adler, A. Die kriminelle Persönlichkeit und ihre Heilung. (The criminal personality and its correction.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 321-329.—Address delivered at the annual conference of the National Committee for Prisons and Prison Work, New York 1930. The criminal personality is based on attitudes acquired in childhood. Glandular defects and other organic inferiorities are significant only for the individual who is socially inadequately trained. The one constant in the personality equations of criminals and other failures is lack of social adjustment. The criminal shows several outstanding characteristics. He is always a coward, since courage is based on social relationships. He thinks in terms of marked antitheses. When facing problems, he fails to apprehend intermediate or combination alternatives. He always opposes social bonds, hence he always sees himself gaining his ends by force rather than by cooperation or in fair exchange. He believes himself always to be the superior, even of the police and the law. He therefore rationalizes his capture as due to his own negligence. The treatment accorded the criminal within and without the prison walls is regularly one that must challenge him to rebellion and vengeance. He has never felt secure in society and nothing is done to teach him how to develop this sense of security. Adler believes that the basic corrective work could be more quickly initiated through the training of school teachers than through parental education.—O. N. de Weerdt (Beloit).

1115. Aisenacitat, J. Le cause del suicidio. (The causes of suicide.) *Morgagni*, 1931, 13, 608-617.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1116. Bache, L. F. Standards for juvenile court and probation work. *Pub. Management*, 1931, 13, 94-98.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19522).

1117. Boccaccia, E. Psicologia collettiva e guerra. (Mob psychology and war.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 230-231.—A. Angyal (Turin).

1118. Bohne, G. Individualpsychologische Beurteilung krimineller Persönlichkeiten. (Individual-

psychological estimations of criminal personalities.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, pp. 330-345.—Criticism of psychological personality analyses into terms of cause and effect, and assertion of superiority of the viewpoint stressing means and purpose. The feeling of defeat experienced toward both human beings and situations is basic for the asocial attitudes of delinquents. Familial, general social and industrial conditions are analyzed and characterized as causal conditions for the development of the sense of inferiority. Wrong attitudes so developed effectively thwart socialization. Criminal acts are the defiant expressions of over-compensation in those failing to achieve the security of satisfying recognized social positions.—O. N. de Weerdt (Beloit).

1119. Boorman, W. R. Delinquency areas: another viewpoint. *Rel. Educ.*, 1931, 26, 858-863.—A number of studies of the surroundings of boys in congested and delinquent areas of cities have been made and the inference drawn that poverty and vice account for the actual or inferred number of criminals produced in such quarters. Yet the fact that many boys in these localities do not become criminals suggests that there are deterrent forces. The purpose of this study was to take a step in estimating these. 103 members of a boys' club in a slum district of Chicago were considered in staff discussions and rated according to the acquaintance made with them. Of this number, 26 were regarded as of high character, and 46 as somewhat neutral but on the whole promising. The 27 in the next class were rated as problems because of environmental maladjustments or personal handicaps. The final class of 4 were distinctly criminal.—J. P. Hylan (Stoneham, Mass.).

1120. Brickner, B. The modern God idea. *Rel. Educ.*, 1931, 26, 851-857.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

1121. Bryn, H. Den nordiske rases sjæelige trekk. (The mental characteristics of the Nordic races.) *Ymer*, 1929, 41, 340-350.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19667).

1122. Buerschaper, H. Die Arbeitssehnsucht und ihre forensische Bedeutung. (The aversion to work and its forensic significance.) *Monatssch. f. Krimpsychol. u. Strafrechtsref.*, 1931, 22, 391-401.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19797).

1123. Carr, L. J. The patenting performance of 1,000 inventors during ten years. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 569-580.—Patents, despite obvious limitations, form valuable indexes of one type of cultural change. A study of a random sample of 1,000 patentees from the alphabetical index of 1916 shows that they and their 169 partners averaged 1.13 patents in 1916. During the ten years up to and including 1925 the 1,000 patentees were credited with 3,457 patents. Probably 195,000 patentees were active in the United States during this decade. More than half of them took out only one patent. The two most prolific individuals in the sample produced 83% as many patents as Edison during the same ten years. Compared with Lotka's figures on the productivity of physicists and chemists, inventors seem somewhat

more given to multiple patenting than do scientists to multiple contributions. Lines of trend are worked out to show the tendency of patentees to reappear in later years. The line of best fit, checked against actual reappearances in 1930, shows an error of prediction of approximately one sigma, or about 10%.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1124. Chapin, F. S. Socio-economic status: some preliminary results of measurement. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 581-587.—"A Scale for Rating Living Room Equipment" has been used for four years to measure the socio-economic status of 617 homes. The preliminary report of findings indicates that the scale is inadequate to distinguish between broad classes of homes, and suggests the possibility of distinguishing more than two classes of homes. The high reliability and validity of the scale are shown by ratings on the same home by different observers, correlations with scores on other scales, and correlations with intelligence and other factors. The author is now engaged in standardizing the scale on the basis of several hundred homes.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1125. Close, O. H. What should be the training program of a correctional school? *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 251-259.—The author, believing that 90% of the boys sent to the Preston School of Industry in California are amenable to training, recommends a program for them involving careful diagnosis, segregation, instruction according to individual needs and interests, much individual attention, good discipline, vocational training, and extra-curricular activities.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1126. Daniel, G. Zum Sexualproblem in Strafvollzug. (The sex problem in prisoners.) *Monatssch. f. Krimpsychol. u. Strafrechtsref.*, 1931, 22, 422-423.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19794).

1127. Davis, M. K. Recent action in Bombay City for the prevention and right treatment of juvenile delinquency. *Shield*, 1931, 7, 147-152.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19794).

1128. DePorte, J. V. Marriages in the state of New York with special reference to nativity. *Human Biol.*, 1931, 3, 376-396.—The number of marriages has kept pace with the growth of the population. The marriage rate of the foreign-born is greater than that of the native-born, but this is decreasing with the decrease of the foreign-born. In the state, exclusive of New York City, for 1916 and the next few years the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe intermarried with the native population to a lesser degree than those from northwestern Europe and Germany. The decrease in immigration has led since to more marriages of the former with the native-born populations. Among foreign-born men, the larger proportion of marriages was with foreign-born women, followed in order by marriages with native-born of foreign parentage, native parentage, mixed parentage. The order for the foreign-born women was: foreign-born, native-born of native parentage, foreign parentage, mixed parentage. Among foreign-born three-fifths of the marriages

were with persons of the same country or immediate foreign origin. Marriages with white persons represented about 1% of those of the negro women and 3% of those of the negro men. The different alliances are given in detail; the study included the years 1900-1929.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1129. De Sanctis, S. Il senso sociale (esprit sociale) e la psicologia dell' assistenza. (Social spirit and the psychology of social service.) *Ig. ment.*, 1931, 14, 7-14.—The author describes different psychological situations which affect those who are engaged in charitable and welfare work. At the same time he criticizes some of the demands of social work. Without kindness and a self-sacrificing spirit, especially on the part of those persons who not only carry out the work but also have some executive powers, even state welfare work can accomplish nothing. There can be no successful welfare work without the consciousness of working in the interest of society.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1130. Dickinson, R. L. Medical analysis of a thousand marriages. *J. Amer. Med. Asso.*, 1931, 97, 529-534.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19682).

1131. Di Tullio, B. Die Kriminalanthropologie und das neue italienische Strafgesetzbuch. (Criminal anthropology and the new Italian penal code.) *Monatssch. f. Krimpsychol. u. Strafrechtsref.*, 1931, 22, 342-346.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19536).

1132. Droba, D. D. Statements as opinion indicators. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1931, 15, 550-557.—Opinion and attitude scales suffer from a common defect of including disproportionately various forms of statement. The three major types of indicator are the impersonal type, the personal type, and the question type. Which type or form of statement would give a scale of maximum validity and reliability has not been demonstrated.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Yale).

1133. Dunkelberger, G. F., & Rumberger, E. K. Who are the voters? *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 159-161.—Representative groups of voters in five different counties of central Pennsylvania (39,958 voters in all) were studied and classified according to their occupation or profession. The results indicate that only 49% of the registered citizens vote; that the unskilled laboring classes are the poorest voters, 41%; and that the professional group is the most interested in voting, 73%. "Education sustains a high positive relationship to good citizenship as evidenced in the exercise of the suffrage right. Consequently, education can be taken as the remedial measure for the improvement of citizenship."—*F. D. McTeer* (Detroit City College).

1134. Durling, D. The low intelligence quotient as economic index. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 278-287.—The author reviews the literature on the question of the relation between economic success and IQ, and presents a series of employment records of high-grade mental defectives. She concludes that, while the correlation between IQ and salary or employer's judgment is not high, the defective can successfully do work only of a routine nature. He tends to hold

positions for only short intervals of time and to meet even this degree of success largely as a result of constant supervision and aid.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1135. *Einhorn, U. Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien.* (Juvenile criminality in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.) *Prager Juris.*, 1931, 11, 19-24.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19528).

1136. *Elliott, M. A. Conflicting penal theories in statutory criminal law.* Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1931. Pp. 287. \$4.00.—(Not seen).

1137. *Frede, L. Die Reform des Strafvollzuges in Thüringen.* (Thuringian reforms in prison treatment. *Schweiz. Zsch. f. Strafrecht*, 1930, 44, 200-228; 305-326.—This reform dates from 1922 and is based on the Irish system of gradations. Three stages are provided through which every prisoner must pass if he wishes to recover his liberty. These steps, which are called *Beobachtung*, *Behandlung*, and *Bewährungsstufe* (observation, treatment, and tests), are combined in such a way that the individual becomes increasingly better prepared for ordinary life. The third stage, which is the highest, is characterized by a large amount of liberty and self-government. All the arrangements which have been put into effect, as well as the house rules, are based on experience. They are only a step towards the great progress necessary for the amelioration of prison detention. The author advocates, particularly for habitual delinquents, a longer or an indeterminate sentence in order to have time to effect a suitable re-education before sending the men back to society.—*M. R. Lambiercier* (Geneva).

1138. *Fritz, M. A. A study of widowhood.* *Soc. ciol. & Soc. Res.*, 1930, 14, 533-561.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19685).

1139. *Gamio, M. The Mexican immigrant; his life-story.* Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1931. Pp. 301. \$3.00.—(Not seen).

1140. *Garth, T. B. The handwriting of Indians.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 705-709.—With proper training Indians compare well with whites in handwriting. Degree of white blood is unrelated to either legibility or speed.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

1141. *Gemelli, A., & Pastori, G. Comunicazione preventiva sudi un nuovo metodo per lo studio dei suoni della voce.* (Preliminary report on a new method for studying vocal sounds.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 92-93.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1142. *Giltay, H. Zweierlei Sittlichkeit.* (Two types of virtue.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 504-510.—A discrimination is drawn between the narcistic virtue and the social. The problem is discussed in the light of Freud's contributions, comparison being made with Kant's discrimination between legality and morality. The command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," the reciprocity principle, is analyzed. In the fulfilment of this law lies happiness and harmony for self and for society.

—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1143. *Giraud, G. El médico legista según los maestros.* (The expert medical witness according to the masters.) *Rev. de crim. psiquiat. y med. leg.*, 1931, 18, 129-142.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19531).

1144. *Gutzmann, H. Physiologie der Stimme und Sprache.* (Physiology of voice and speech.) (2nd ed.) Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1928. Pp. 248. M. 16.00.—(Biol. Abst. V: 23245).

1145. *Hacker, —. Kriminalität und Jahreszeit.* (Criminal activity and the time of the year.) *Monatsch. f. Krimpsychol. u. Strafrechtsref.*, 1931, 22, 424-425.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19764).

1146. *Hentig, H. v. Zur Psychologie des Gefangenen.* (The psychology of prisoners.) *Schweiz. Zsch. f. Strafrecht*, 1930, 44, 452-474.—What are the effects produced on prisoners by the suppression of satisfaction of the principal needs of the individual, such as freedom, contact with one another (*Zusammensein*), movement, and sexual needs (perhaps the most important of all)? Especially in the sensory sphere, the lack of variety in visual, auditory, and gustatory sensations may cause the individual to form an unreal world based on very fantastic imaginations as a result of irritation caused by the uniformity in sensory stimulation. If it is necessary to punish an individual, it should be done otherwise than by depriving him of a certain variety in sensory stimuli; otherwise a very grave risk is run of sending back to society an individual whose ideas, images, and functions have been rendered entirely false and who is consequently fully prepared to lapse again into crime.—*M. R. Lambiercier* (Geneva).

1147. *Herbertz, R. Seelenleben des Strafgefangenen.* (The mental life of prisoners.) *Schweiz. Zsch. f. Strafrecht*, 1930, 44, 36-48.—A knowledge of the psychology of a prisoner should be of use in adapting the sentence to be served to the individuality of the delinquent with a view to his improvement. The author questioned a number of prisoners in order to discover their opinions on the effect of imprisonment. He gives a number of directions to be observed for the psychologist's interviews with prisoners. The questions dealt with life in groups and in isolation, free and restricted institutions, the prisoners' attitude towards the punishment inflicted, and the effects experienced during the course of carrying out a sentence. A prisoner, especially when he is confined for life, gradually loses the need for adapting himself to the external world and becomes egocentric, all his behavior revolving around himself. Here the author distinguishes three kinds of behavior corresponding to three typical modalities found in the prisoners: self-deception, self-resignation, and a retreat to a world of fantasy. The conclusion drawn is that the system of imprisonment in operation in Switzerland does not aid in the amelioration of the prisoner's condition or in his reeducation.—*M. R. Lambiercier* (Geneva).

1148. Hübner, A. H. *Wichtige Entscheidungen oberster Gerichte.* (Weighty decisions of the highest courts.) *Fortsch. d. Neur., Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1931, 3, 514-528.—After beginning with a bibliography of recent literature, the author devotes most of his article to concrete examples of recent judicial decisions, each of which is carefully documented. The examples cover a wide range of subject matter. Decisions with respect to drunkenness and responsibility, rape, offenses against children, testimony, responsibility and duties of surgeons and physicians, fine shades of interpretation of the concept of violence or force, the legal concept of sickness as distinct from the medical, the distinction between warning and threat, and other legal problems of the most diverse scope are discussed. The author gives the circumstances of concrete cases, some of which are very dramatic, others tragic. He makes no comment upon the wisdom of the judicial decisions.—*M. F. Martin* (West Springfield, Mass.).

1149. Jacoby, H. *Wie ich zum Verbrecher wurde.* (How I became a criminal.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 389-395.—Two abbreviated autobiographical case records and analyses showing the influence of home environment toward asocialization in childhood and in adulthood as well. Cases present examples of the possibility of the corrective work when directed by properly trained psychological and social workers.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1150. Kleist, F. *Erfahrungen eines Individualpsychologen im Strafvollzug.* (Experiences of an individual psychologist in penal administration.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 381-388.—Illustrates from three case studies the nature of delinquency attitudes and shows the futility of moralizing, punishment, and coercion as corrective measures. Vocational training, arousal of interests, and the building up of hope and self-confidence are emphasized as required to supplant the traditional procedures in penal institutions. Finding a satisfactory job and continuance of friendly contact with the newly released convict are urged as a responsibility of the justice system. Reference to Prussia's penitentiary at Cottbus, "organized without walls, bars, or armed guards," is of interest to criminal psychologists.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1151. Laforgue, R. *Gold und Kapital.* (Gold and capital.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 481-492.—An effort is made to investigate the psychical relationship between capital and civilization, and to seek scientific controls as such may be found from the field of psychoanalysis. What rôle does gold play in the libido satisfaction of the mass? He sees a possible contribution to the Marxian theory of value that might be made by psychoanalysis. Man shows a worship attitude toward gold which he shows toward no other material, and in possession of it man finds an identification with Deity, a self-satisfaction for which the twentieth-century man is making sacrifice such as no previous civilization has made. The author traces the development of civilization in various epochs in relationship to this desire and com-

ments on the parallelism between individual development and mass development.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1152. Landheer, B. *Presupposition in the social sciences.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 539-546.—The social sciences at present are suffering from methodological confusion. Much of what passes for social science is social philosophy. On the other hand, the mere accumulation of facts does not lead to understanding. The awareness of the point of view of the scientist, which underlies the interpretation of his findings, is one of the most significant methodological tasks. The extent to which the presuppositions of the scientist influence his conceptions of facts, and determine his conclusions, is illustrated in the case of "scientific socialism." Social and political doctrines aim at action, while the corresponding scientific theories aim at knowledge. The question of evaluation is, therefore, the central one in scientific method in the social sciences. The intellectual atmosphere in which the scientist works must be known before his method can be accepted or even criticized. It is no longer a question of whether or not the scientist is objective, but rather what his peculiar cultural perspective is. The relative nature of truth looms thus as the orienting principle of science. Spranger has shown that it is the common elements in different universes of discourse that form the unifying bond in what otherwise would be an anarchy of scientific viewpoints. Objectivity in scientific investigation must rest, therefore, upon frank recognition of the investigator's own point of view. A critical attitude toward the ascertainable presuppositions is the best method for keeping science free from dogma.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1153. Lasswell, H. D. *The measurement of public opinion.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.*, 1931, 25, 311-326.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19493).

1154. Levy-Bruhl, L. *Le surnaturel et la nature dans la mentalité primitive.* (The supernatural and nature in primitive mentality.) Paris: Alcan, 1931. Pp. 525. 60 fr.—Primitive people, while distinguishing from the ordinary course of events those things which seem supernatural to them, almost never make this division in their representations. It would seem that the supernatural itself is a part of nature for primitive man. The author confines himself to the study of certain important points, such as questions concerning the habitual reaction of primitive man in the presence of influences and supernatural powers which he fears; how he represents to himself those forces which he fears most, particularly sorcery; and how he tries to protect and defend himself against these powers. The author seeks, finally, to discover what primitive man understands by purity, uncleanness, and purification.—*Math. H. Piéron* (Sorbonne).

1155. Locke, A. *Criminal statistics.* *Police J. (Lond.)*, 1931, 4, 188-196.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19765).

1156. Lockhart, L. W. *Word economy.* London: Kegan Paul, 1931. Pp. 94. 2/6.—A discussion of the

desirability (in some connections, as for international communication) of simplification of language, and of the principles underlying it; the material is divided into sections on structural economy, verbal economy, and word formation.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1157. *Loewy, I. Eindrücke beim Jugendgericht.* (Impressions in juvenile court.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 367-371.—On the basis of excerpts from juvenile court proceedings, a picture is drawn of environmental influences in the events leading up to the act. Corrective education and the elimination from the juvenile court proceedings and decisions of all punitive ideas and measures are urged.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1158. *Manci, F. Note sulla premeditazione.* (Notes on premeditation.) *Scuola pos.*, 1931, 11, 291-360.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19767).

1159. *Marro, G. La nuova scoperta di incisioni preistoriche in Val Camonica.* (The recent discovery of prehistoric carved figures in the Camonica valley.) *Atti reale accad. sci. di Torino*, 1931, 66, 3-43.—The author describes the figures which he found carved in a piece of rock during an excavation in the Camonica valley and which represent a figure of the sun, human and animal forms, implements, wagons with wheels, etc. The author also adds to his description a noteworthy discussion from the point of view of the psychology of primitive art and primitive thought.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1160. *Miller, G. F. An experimental test of intellectual honesty.* *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1927, 7 (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 409), 201-205.—The purpose of this study was to demonstrate a method of testing honesty and to discover certain facts concerning honesty of a group of college students in a specific situation involving moral conduct. The subjects were two groups of students (a total of 73) ranging from unclassified to graduate students. One group was attending the second semester in one university and the other the summer session in still another institution. Both groups took the same course under the same instructor, used the same textbook and were given the same tests. One test was used to acquaint the students with the technique, which was somewhat as follows: The instructor checked over the test papers and wrote the correct score on each. At the next meeting of the class the papers were handed back to the students, who were asked to check their papers with a key on the blackboard and to indicate any errors in their scores. About eight class periods later a second test was given, but when these papers were handed back the scores entered by the instructor were correct in only half of the cases. On the other half there were an equal number of scores which were too high and too low. That is, one-fourth of the total papers were scored purposely too high and another one-fourth too low. These papers were handed back to the students for correction, but they were so spaced as to give adjacent students papers which were marked differently, to minimize the possibility of the plot being suspected. A third test was administered

in exactly the same manner as the second with the exception that students who were then given papers marked too high were now given papers marked too low and vice versa. There was no indication at any time that anyone suspected that anything unusual was being undertaken. In a table the data are analyzed to show how many students received raised scores or lowered scores, the number correcting each and the number leaving each uncorrected, and the percentage of honesty in each group. The data are further analyzed as to classification and sex. Of the 36 papers with raised grades, only 8 were corrected, while 28 were left uncorrected. Of the 37 papers with lowered scores, 25 were corrected and only 12 were left uncorrected. The second semester group, which was made up of younger students, was considerably more dishonest than the summer session group, which was composed of teachers and other more mature individuals. The percentages of honesty (obtained by a method too involved to describe here) were 7.7 for the younger group and 58.3 for the older group. As to sex differences, the women were more honest in the younger group, but the men were more honest in the older group. Whether a student will be willing to correct a mistake to his own detriment may depend upon whether his grade is high or low, on how much he needs the extra amount, on whether he feels that previously he has been treated fairly in the course, on whether he thinks that other students are honest, on his maturity, on whether the correction involves a large or a small amount, and the like. The writer feels that this technique may be extended to answer many such questions; however, the present data are too limited to form a basis for extensive generalization.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1161. *Miner, J. R. Church membership and commitments of prisoners.* *Human Biol.*, 1931, 3, 429-436.—After reviewing previous studies the data of the 1926 census of religious bodies was compared with the 1923 census of prisoners. Correlations were calculated for 12 different offenses for all religious groups and for Roman Catholics and for Methodists and Baptists. 79% of the correlations were negative and of all the correlations only 5 are greater than four times the probable error. The low negative correlation between church membership and commitment ratios shows more clearly for all religious bodies than for either group separately. There is little evidence in these data that the churches play any large part in the prevention of crime.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1162. *Naegele, O. Kriminalität und Justiz.* (Criminality and justice.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 350-357.—Objectively considered, an individual is part of the world of causal relationships controlled by social conditions and the laws of life, as well as by his own body states. Subjectively he considers himself a free, independent member of the social order on the basis of equal rights for all. The individual who labors under pressure, real or fancied, looks upon himself too much as an object,

and develops a feeling of inferiority and helplessness. He thus experiences his environment in terms of force and power and not as a cooperative social organization. His own goal in life, to achieve his ends by force and power, is thus set. He does not develop trust and confidence in associates, even among his own kind. The criminal is essentially a coward, fear-driven. He is distinguished from the disorganized person (*Verwahrloste*), who is like him in the lack of social confidence, in that in contrast to the latter, he takes an aggressively antagonistic attitude toward the overpowering pressure of society instead of one of complete discouragement. The analysis clearly points out the necessary course of treatment for the criminal—encouragement and training. Punishment and force defeat their own ends in the induceement of conformity.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1163. Newstetter, W. L. *Wawokiye Camp: an experimental study of group adjustment*. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1931, 25, 146-149.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19736).

1164. Ogden, C. K. *Basic English*. London: Kegan Paul, 1930. Pp. 100. 2/6.—A systematic account of the lines of development leading to the author's scheme of simplifying English for possible international use. Rules and methods for acquiring proficiency are included, together with comments of a favorable nature from observers in contact with the Asiatic language problem.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1165. Ogden, C. K. *Debabelization*. London: Kegan Paul, 1931. Pp. 171. 2/6.—A discussion of the problem of international communication, including a presentation of the case for the author's form of simplified English as a solution.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1166. Ogden, C. K. *Basic English applied (science)*. London: Kegan Paul, 1931. Pp. 88. 2/6.—A discussion of the details of the application of the author's system of simplified English to scientific language, illustrated by extended Basic versions of material in chemistry, physics, biology, and patent abstracts, chosen to include some of the most representative practical difficulties.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1167. Page, K. *19,000 clergymen on war and peace*. *World Tomorrow*, 1931, 14, 138-154.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19495).

1168. Porteus, S. D. *The psychology of a primitive people; a study of the Australian aborigine*. New York: Longmans, 1931. Pp. 453. \$6.00.—(Not seen).

1169. Reinhardt, J. M., & Harper, F. V. *Comparison of environmental factors of delinquent and non-delinquent boys*. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 271-277.—40 unselected delinquent boys who came through the juvenile court at Grand Forks, North Dakota, were compared with 40 boys selected at random from the school population. The central trends of the findings for the former group differed considerably from the trends noted in the latter as follows:

the delinquents had fewer club affiliations; they were members of larger families as well as families having a predominance of males among the siblings; their families had more often changed their domiciles, possessed fewer of the tools of culture such as books, and attended church with less regularity; and their fathers were not only more advanced in age but the disparity in the ages of the parents was also greater.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1170. Richard, G. *La notion de la société simple et primitive dans l'explication des faits sociaux*. (The concept of primitive society in the light of social data.) *Arh. pentru. Stiinta si Reforma Soc.*, 1930, 9, 114-125.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19815).

1171. Schlesinger, E. *Hat der Verbrecher Gemeinschaftsgefühl?* (Has the criminal a feeling of socialization?) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 345-350.—The criminal reveals his sense of social dependence in his organizations among his own kind and in his playing to the galleries of the larger social order for their admiration and applause. The criminal in his antagonism toward general society is driven by fear and controlled by his inability to find a secure place in the regular social order. Excerpts of historical interest to the student of criminology are taken from Karl Binding, 1877, and Ave Lallmand, 1858. Not punishment and houses of correction, but encouragement and institutions for encouragement are demanded.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1172. Schmidt, E. *Vorgeschichte eines Attentats*. (Prehistory of an attempted assassination.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 358-367.—Analysis of character development based on an autobiographical sketch. The sketch reveals how the attitudes of discouragement, suspicion, and antisociality were developed and led to an attempted murder.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1173. Staub, H. *Zum Kampf um die Todesstrafe*. (Concerning the controversy relative to capital punishment.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 448-456.—As an argument against capital punishment the author uses the thesis that the wish for retribution lies in the aggressive drive of the group. He holds that punishment, instead of acting as a deterrent, really increases crime by suggestion and believes that in many cases anticipation of punishment is a large part of the satisfaction in the committing of crime. He emphasizes the need of training in psychoanalytical technic for those dealing with the apprehension and punishing of crime.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1174. Terpenning, W. A. *Village and open-country neighborhoods*. New York & London: Century, 1931. Pp. xxiv + 493. \$4.00.—The author describes the life in rural communities in the United States, Switzerland, England, Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, and Russia. He makes a comparison between the open-country type of organization as found in the United States and the village type as found in the European communities, and points out the advantages which the latter has over the former.

There is a chapter on recommendations for rural America. The basic assumption throughout the book is that the neighborhood is a unit of primary social importance.—*M. Goodrie* (Clark).

1175. Vaerting, M. *Wahrheit und Irrtum in der Geschlechterpsychologie*. (Truth and error in sex psychology.) (2nd ed.) Weimar: Lichtenstein, 1931. Pp. 260. M. 5.80.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

1176. Vértes, T. *Der Weg zum Verbrechen*. (The way to crime.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 403-406.—Analysis of a case of juvenile delinquency. Reveals influence of the attitudes of associates in home, school, society, and vocation in the development of basic tendencies.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1177. Vislick-Young, P. *Urbanisation—ein Faktor der jugendlichen Kriminalität*. (Urbanization, a factor in juvenile delinquency.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 376-381.—Authorized translation by Martha Holub. Original in *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1930, 24.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1178. Weiss, H. *Ueber die Jugendgerichtsarbeit in den Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas*. (The juvenile court in the United States.) *Schweiz. Zsch. f. Strafrecht*, 1930, 44, 160-185.—The author, who, as an official, is interested in the protection of children in Boston, gives a historical account of the question and examines in a detailed fashion the organization and functioning of the juvenile court in Boston under the direction of Judge F. P. Cabot.—*M. R. Lamercier* (Geneva).

1179. Willoughby, R. R. *The families of freshmen*. *Human Biol.*, 1931, 3, 342-350.—Analysis of the pedigree charts and intelligence test scores of 71 freshmen shows that: the great majority of stocks producing college men are more than maintaining themselves; the degree of assortative mating in fertility is 0.2; there is probably an inheritance of fertility; there is a tendency to inheritance of the sex ratio, and an inverse relationship between the size of the family and the proportion of males; there is no correlation between fertility and intelligence, but a positive relation between intelligence and the proportion of males in the stock. The significance of the indices found is discussed and the methods are proposed for use with larger populations.—*O. W. Richards* (Yale).

1180. Winston, S. *Studies in negro leadership; age and occupational distribution of 1,608 negro leaders*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1931, 37, 595-602.—A statistical analysis of 1,608 American negro leaders reveals a group comparatively young in years, males being somewhat older than females. A widening of occupational activity is found. The time-honored occupations of teaching and the ministry have competitors in the newer fields of medicine and law. The newer occupations requiring greater support directly from the negro group are in part an index of the growing economic and social achievements of the supporting negro population.—(Courtesy *Amer. J. Sociol.*).

1181. Yoder, D. *Some probable effects of unemployment insurance upon juvenile delinquency*. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 260-267.—The probable relation between the recent crime increase in America and the increase in unemployment is called to our attention. Three varieties of unemployment insurance are described: (1) insurance voluntarily established by private managements; (2) insurance based on a compulsory setting aside of reserves by all managements; and (3) insurance sustained by forced contributions from workers, managements, and government. The author favors the latter plan, believing it will minimize unfair competition, redistribute wealth in a measure, steady consumer demand, and give greater security to the worker.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

[See also abstracts 946, 970, 983, 1003, 1043, 1045, 1947, 1050, 1058, 1066, 1084, 1087, 1197, 1216, 1230.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

1182. Banissoni, F. *In tema di psicologia applicata all' industria*. (On the subject of industrial psychology.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotecn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 188-190.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1183. Baumgarten, F. *Psychologie des Telefonierens*. (The psychology of telephoning.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 122, 355-364.—This article is not concerned with the problem of selecting telephone operators who are psychologically suited to their vocation, but with a consideration of some of the psychological factors involved in using the telephone as an instrument for conversation. It is pointed out that the fact that the individuals speaking cannot see each other, and therefore miss the gestures, facial expression, etc., that may modify or emphasize the meaning of the spoken words, frequently releases inhibitions. The result is that things of an unpleasant nature are often said over the telephone, although face to face with each other the speakers would hesitate to say such things. On the other hand, because of this same factor, we often imagine an unknown individual at the other end of the line to be quite different from what he is. Persons of the visual type are usually distressed at having to transact business over the telephone, while those of the auditory type are not troubled. The lack of facility in the use of language when using the telephone, indicates how essential the face and gestures are in ordinary conversation. Two suggestions as to telephone technique are made: (1) use of careful articulation, and an inhibition of the almost universal tendency to try to speed up the whole process, and (2) care not to use the telephone when offering condolences, because of the hardening effect that the mechanism has upon the voice. It is suggested that the telephone increases an individual's feeling of superiority, because of its making possible his control over others, bringing them into his presence, governing their acts, etc.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1184. Canuto, G. Sulla prevenzione degli infortuni per mezzo della selezione degli operai. (Concerning the prevention of accidents through the selection of workers.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 181-183.—A. Anghyal (Turin).

1185. Cimatti, L. Laboratorio di psicotecnica dell' istituto "M. Fossati" per la organisation scientifica della produzione in Torino. (The psychotechnical laboratory of the M. Fossati institute for the scientific organization of production at Turin.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 143-146.—A. Anghyal (Turin).

1186. Corregiari, A. Alcune difficolta della psicotecnica di selezione in officina. (Some difficulties of the psychotechnics of selection in workshops.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 184.—A. Anghyal (Turin).

1187. De Sanctis, S. Lavoro ed esaurimento nervoso. (Work and nervous exhaustion.) *Rass. med. appl. al lav. indus.*, 1931, 2, 267-271.—The author clarifies the concepts of work, fatigue, weariness, overwork, and rate of working. According to the author the following factors are integrated into the picture of nervous exhaustion in the true neurasthenie: (1) weakening factors (over-exertion in physical and mental work, sexual excesses, etc.); (2) an asthenic constitution; (3) obsessive thinking of being tired.—A. Anghyal (Turin).

1188. Ferrari, G. C. Gli elementi subcoscienti nella fatica industriale. (The subconscious elements in industrial work.) *Riv. psicol.*, 1931, 27, 153-160.—The author demonstrates the necessity of a more psychological method in the study of the tasks required of skilled workers in industry and explains briefly some of his research in this respect.—T. M. Abel (Sarah Lawrence).

1189. Finlinson, J. L. Police training schools. *City Manager Yrbk. (Chicago)*, 1931, 160-165.—Psychiatric examinations would assist in stopping unfit persons at the recruiting office. Mental tests aid in eliminating the mentally incompetent, classify the applicants according to their mental capacity, and assist in picking the desirable persons for responsible positions. Education is a great factor to be considered. Any city contemplating an up-to-date police training school should provide courses in criminal law, criminal procedure, rules of evidence, and first aid for the recruit for a period of not less than 90 days prior to the time he is accepted as an officer of the law.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19540).

1190. Fuchs, A. Psychologie novinářského povolání. (Psychology of the journalistic profession.) *Moderní Stát.*, 1930, 3, 308-314.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19737).

1191. Gemelli, A. Ricerche sulla selezione dei piloti di aviazione. (Investigations concerning the selection of aviators.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicotechn.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 158-159.—A. Anghyal (Turin).

1192. Meignant, P. La sélection des pilotes aviateurs. (The selection of air pilots.) *Rev. de psychol. appliquée de l'est*, 1931, 1, 89-105.—An attempt to indicate the general nature, importance, and complexity of the scientific selection of aviators. Flying requires rapid adjustment to abnormal and varying conditions. In this adjustment are involved (1) the physical condition of the aviator, (2) the psycho-sensory apparatus, (3) temperamental characteristics. A thorough testing program would involve medical examination of the subject's respiratory, circulatory, and eliminatory organs, and especial attention to any defects of eye or ear that might impair sight, hearing, or equilibrium. On the psychological side are required tests of motor and visuo-motor coordination, tactile sensitivity, and synesthesia. Various physical and psychological tests for the elimination of undesirable applicants are now being supplemented by tests of a more positive nature, aiming at the selection of candidates possessing special aptitudes for aviation. The emotivity of the subject is objectively studied, and ingenious tests of reaction time and powers of concentration and inhibition are being devised. Some attention is being given also to measurement of morphological characteristics. These methods, still in the process of development, require the cooperation of specialists in the fields of psychometrics, medicine, etiology, ophthalmology, and neurology.—H. E. Crockett (Cambridge, Mass.).

1193. Pfister, O. Zur Psychologie des Autolenkens. (The psychology of auto driving.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1931, 3, 526-531.—The automobile as an instrument for self-satisfaction deserves the attention of the psychologist. Many motives for driving may be found; release from routine and compensation for inferiority feeling are among them. Speed is closely related to personality types. Extroverts drive rapidly, introverts slowly. Mental conflict shows itself in careless driving. Fear offers material for study, as does opposition to authority. The driver puts unconscious oppositions into the handling of his car. Accidents cannot all be explained in the realm of the conscious, but have causes lying in the subconscious. The author analyzes several cases to prove his point.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1194. Vollmer, A. The selection and distribution of police personnel. *City Manager Yrbk. (Chicago)*, 1931, 140-148.—Recent experiences with various types of tests have shown that standardized types are reliable indicators of the capacity of a policeman to acquire information and use it wisely. Capacity to acquire knowledge and ability to exercise good reasoning power and judgment are important and absolutely necessary qualities of the modern policeman. Raising the educational standard for admission to the force is a simple method of excluding morons. Little attention has been given to the study of principles underlying personnel distribution; it is this phase of police science which will attract the researcher in the future.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19508).

1195. Winnik, S. A. *La protection de l'appareil auditif contre les bruits industriels.* (Protection of the auditory apparatus against the noises of industry.) *Acta oto-lar.*, 1931, 16, 491-506.—Rabbits and guinea-pigs were placed in the work shops of copper-smiths. 16 animals were kept there during working hours for from 5 to 60 days. The animals were divided into three groups. The first group wore double padded flannel bonnets. The second group wore bonnets and had one ear plugged. The third group had no bonnets, but had one ear plugged. In addition half of the animals from each group were placed on felt pads, to eliminate all but the air-conducted vibrations. As a whole, the group on these pads received less damage than the others. Without the felt pad underneath, the other protections proved worthless, and even with it, there was some damage when the animal was submitted to loud noises over a long period of time. The author concluded, therefore, that these various protections were insufficient to preserve the auditory apparatus of the workers. The noises should be modified in intensity and tonality as well as diminished. Bibliography.—*M. B. Mitchell* (George School, Pa.).

[See also abstract 1073.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

1196. Averill, L. A. *Childhood in the machine age.* *Scient. Mo.*, 1931, 33, 522-534.—Some leading points among the findings of committees of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.—*J. F. Dashiell* (North Carolina).

1197. Beck, O. *Ursache und Therapie bei verwahrlosten Jugendlichen.* (Cause and therapy in cases of disorganized youths.) *Int. Zsch. f. Individu-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 396-402.—The typically disorganized youth shows a lack of favorable social attitudes combined with an urge to wandering about, tendencies to criminality, prostitution, and alcoholism, dislike of work amounting to a phobia, and neglect of personal care and appearance. He shows a marked drive for recognition which becomes impulsive in proportion to the degree of repression. Causes are found in home situations and in social and vocational conditions tending to discourage the individual through the application of impossible demands for achievement combined with harshly repressive attitudes. Social and vocational changes plus proper motivation have proven to be effective therapeutic measures.—*O. N. de Weerdt* (Beloit).

1198. Blachly, M. E. O. *Further notes on eighteen-months vocabularies.* *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1922, 2 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 247), 106-108.—The writer emphasizes the importance of beginning vocabulary studies at the age of eighteen months. To date she finds only sixteen vocabularies of eighteen months which have been published. These may be summarized as follows: average words for 4 boys, 72; average words for 12 girls, 105; average words for the 16 children, 97. The writer has compiled the vocabularies of 23 additional children of eighteen

months: average words of 16 boys, 30; average words of 7 girls, 40; and average words of the 23 children, 33. Combining the two groups: average words, 20 boys, 38; average words, 19 girls, 81; average words, 39 children, 59. A list of eleven references is given, among which is the report of a preceding study by this writer, *viz.*, *Ped. Sem.*, 1921, 27, 52-59.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1199. Blachly, M. E. O. *A comparison of the sizes of the vocabularies of fifty children of the same age.* *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1923, 3 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 271), 151-155.—These include the results of previous studies by the author. At this time he has gathered the vocabularies of 51 children at the age of eighteen months, which may be summarized as follows: average words for 26 boys, 59; average words for 25 girls, 78; average words for the 51 children, 69. The range is from 0 to 523 words. Thirteen references are listed.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1200. Blaustein, L. *Ocenie samego siebie w wieku młodzieńczym.* (On self-estimates among adolescents.) *Kwart. psychol.*, 1921, 2, 370-392.—A questionnaire study.—*T. M. Abel* (Sarah Lawrence).

1201. Court, S. R. A. *Linguistic creativeness of a child.* *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1910-1920, 1, (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 220), 70.—Report of this study is presented only in abstract form. The author's own son first showed interest in linguistic creativeness at the age of 3-4, when he invented a modified English, which consisted in substituting some one consonant for the initials of all words used. At the same time he was quite interested in phonetics. At four he invented many signs for purposes of communication. At the age of 5-4 he designed a nonsense language, mere babbling.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1202. Court, S. R. A. *Self-taught arithmetic from the age of five to seven and a half.* *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1922, 2 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 247), 104-105.—This is the report of mathematical interests and ventures of the author's own son. At about 5-1 he spontaneously learned to count by fives up to twenty and by 5-9 he could count indefinitely by fives or twos correctly and rapidly. He learned even and odd numbers when someone remarked that such house numbers were on opposite sides of the street. He was interested in various kinds of measurements at this time and learned the value of such fractions as $1/3$, $1/8$ and $1/10$. At 5-2 he could read time in minutes; at 6-0 he could read the thermometer and at 6-6 he was interested in making a 4-4 measure out of notes of different values in his music lessons. At this time also he developed an interest in the circle, square, triangle and rectangle. Even before this age he had already developed an understanding of the concept zero. Yet with all of these interests and abilities he was not brilliant in arithmetic in school. His strength lay in his reasoning ability and his contemplative thinking.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1203. Court, S. B. A. The magnetism of the map. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1923, 3 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 271) 148-151.—In this report the author gives an analysis of the geographic interests of her son. There were three elements in his study of maps. The earliest was the attraction of bright colors. The next chronologically was the disentanglement of intricate systems of lines. The most complex form of map reading was the location of places, study of forms of islands, continents, etc. His interests were also divided into three groups: (1) the romance of the far-away, the appeal that foreign lands have for an imaginative mind, the wonders of the unknown—the imaginative interest; (2) the thirst for knowledge of the wide world, the desire to know the exact location of places, the need of orientation—the scientific interest; and (3) the similarities and differences between different places as to their coast-lines, surface, irrigation, etc.—the philosophic interest. Considerable time was spent in studying the sky map after the eighth birthday, and the child proposed several hypotheses to account for certain phenomena observed in the sky. The time covered in these observations is roughly from two years to about the ninth year.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1204. Dry, W. R., & Cooper, E. C. The psychological study of blind children. *Psychol. Clin.*, 1931, 20, 184-191.—This article outlines some of the special problems met in a school for the blind. Many of the inmates are feeble-minded, many others pseudo-feeble-minded. They are stubborn, and at the same time reluctant to assume responsibility. They are characterized by extreme inattentiveness. The authors stress the need for tests and measures that will apply to the blind, since those standardized for sighted subjects seem not to be adapted to them.—*J. T. Metcalf* (Vermont).

1205. Hicks, J. A. Directory of research in child development. *Rep. & Circ. Ser. Nat. Res. Council*, 1931, No. 102.—A directory of 659 investigators in the United States and Canada who are working on problems of child development. For each individual the following items of information are given: advanced degrees with names of institutions by which they were conferred, present affiliations, the investigator's special field of interest, and an indication as to the nature of the research now in progress. A subject index and a geographical index are included. This directory is a revision and extension of an earlier edition, *Rep. & Cir. Ser.*, 1927, No. 76.—*R. W. Gilbert* (New York University).

1206. Kawin, E., & others. A comparative study of a nursery-school versus a non-nursery-school group. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1931. Pp. 61. \$75.—(Not seen).

1207. Monash, L. *Know your child*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1931. Pp. xiii + 246. \$2.00.—Two guiding principles of child study are emphasized in this book: confidence of parents and teachers in

children, and good fellowship between them and the children. Situations from the author's experience in dealing with children, with teachers, and particularly with parents are used for illustration. These situations are largely concerned with children of elementary school age, and include considerations of physical care, family maladjustments, emotional disturbances, hobbies, scholastic achievement, and discipline at home, in school and by law. In conclusion there is a series of talks given to pupils' assemblies on ethical and moral questions.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

1208. Nice, M. M. A child that would not talk. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1922, 2 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 247), 108-111.—This child showed marked retardation in speech development, having a vocabulary of only two words at 16 months, four at 20 months and five at 24 months, as contrasted with much larger vocabularies for corresponding months in her two older sisters. At the age of three years the total number was 49 and the distribution was as follows: nouns, 27; verbs, 6; pronouns, 1; adjectives, 5; adverbs, 5; prepositions, 2; and interjections, 3. It is noted first that this vocabulary is almost like a foreign language. Only about half of the words have any resemblance to English words and they are very imperfectly spoken. The other half have no resemblance whatever to the words they stand for. The other characteristic is that there was a great dearth of words relating to common things in the child's life. There was no word for water, drink, food, no name for cousins, aunts and uncles, not a single word for any article of clothing and no term for any of her pets. At the age of 40 months she found her vocabulary and means of communication inadequate and began to talk like other children. From this time her vocabulary developed very rapidly, so that at four she had 1135 words. The author concludes: (1) most children learn through imitation to talk earlier than they need to; and (2) with this child speech was not primarily for communication but largely a matter of self-expression.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1209. Nice, M. M. A child's vocabularies from fifteen months to three years. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1926, 6, Pt. II (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 348), 317-333.—Elsewhere the writer has suggested four divisions of speech development: single words; early sentences; short sentences of three or four words, and complete sentences of six to eight words. In this study it is suggested that the single-word stage should be divided further into periods of slow growth and subsequent rapid growth of vocabulary development. The vocabulary of the writer's fourth daughter provides the material for this study. The slow period extended from the fifteenth month through the nineteenth month; the twentieth month marked the transition to the period of rapid development as well as the use of the first sentence; at the beginning of the third year she was in the early sentence stage with a vocabulary of 155 words; at three she had a vocabulary of 805 words, while at

three and a half she had attained the complete sentence stage. The report shows a complete analysis of the words and sentences used in each of these stages. Six references are listed.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1210. Olson, W. C. The clinical use of behavior rating schedules. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 237-245.—25 boys referred to a clinic for guidance were rated by their teachers according to the Haggerty-Wickman-Olson Behavior Schedules A and B and were found to differ significantly from the general school population in certain mental, physical, social, and emotional traits previously found to be related to unsuccessful social adjustment. The deviation of the clinic cases from the normal was greatest in the social and emotional traits listed in the schedules. The younger boys in the group showed less serious problems according to the teachers' ratings and judges' rankings than did the older. It was also noted that the length of the clinic record was positively correlated with the estimated seriousness of the behavior problem case.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1211. Phillips, A. Case studies in diagnostic education. *Psychol. Clin.*, 1931, 20, 161-183.—Four cases of problem children are described and discussed. The first case is that of a boy of superior intelligence who was the victim of over-indulgent parents and teachers who were not able to cope with him. Transfer to a private school was recommended for him. The second case is that of a boy with an IQ of 163, who because of infantilism and glandular difficulties had failed to adjust to school. Clinic teaching for the better part of one year brought about a satisfactory adjustment. The third case is that of a boy whose serious physical handicaps were thought to be the reason for his backwardness in speech and school subjects. He was built up physically and given special teaching, responding well and giving promise of becoming a useful citizen. The fourth case, upon her entrance to the clinic, gave every evidence of being mentally deficient; in fact she came to the clinic from a hospital with the diagnosis of congenital mental deficiency. Correction of physical defects and special teaching, however, restored her to normal and made it possible for her to enter public school.—*J. T. Metcalf* (Vermont).

1212. Sadler, W. S., & Sadler, L. K. *Piloting modern youth*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1931. Pp. xiv + 370. \$3.50.—This book, based upon the authors' professional experience, attempts to apply the principles of modern psychology to problems of adolescence. The belief that a great psychological difference exists between child and adult is a mistaken one. There are no sudden changes except in sexual development. Adequate training in early years is the best preventive of adolescent difficulties. The newer methods of training are admirable, but if they prove unsuccessful in any given instance the parents should unhesitatingly resort to older methods, as corporal punishment. Parental control must be maintained at all costs. In case of difficulty in family adjustment, leaving home for a period of six months or a year is of great benefit to the adolescent.

Summer camps serve the same purpose. In a normal family there is no danger of the development of an Oedipus or an Electra complex. Repression is a danger only if carried to extremes. Discipline should mean self, not external control. Parents must begin to relinquish control and develop power of decision-making in the child long before adolescence. The first aim of education should be development of personality; the second, training for economic independence. Our school system is behind the times in that its goal is not that required by modern society—attainment of effective personality, efficient citizenship, and adequate social adaptability. Prolonging of the educational period makes sex problems inevitable. Conflict between science and religion and between sex and religion during this stage may be avoided by guidance and by the understanding that religion is still in the making. There are twelve primary instincts, each with an accompanying emotion, by which the human species is dominated. Five of these emotions are indispensable to happiness; elation, tenderness, hunger, security, and pride of creation. Four are destructive of happiness; fear, disgust, subjection, and anger. Three—sex attraction, wonder, and hoarding—while not essential, add to happiness when properly controlled. The book has a bibliography of about 150 titles.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

1213. Sewall, M. Two studies in sibling rivalry. I. Some causes of jealousy in young children. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1930, 1, 6-22.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19677).

1214. Smalley, R. E. Two studies in sibling rivalry. II. The influence of differences in age, sex, and intelligence in determining the attitudes of siblings toward each other. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1930, 1, 23-40.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. III: 19678).

1215. Smith, M. The agreement of observers concerning groups of behavior traits. *J. Juv. Res.*, 1931, 15, 246-250.—Three experimenters observing simultaneously attempted to describe the behavior of a girl of six years during 20 five-minute periods. The recorded observations were then classified into 324 categories, which in turn were grouped into 4 major ones among which are the following: the verbal and gesture approaches to and escapes from others, the time spent with various sorts of social and non-social objects, the number and nature of the individuals with whom interaction occurred. The inter-observer correlations for the scores based upon the four major categories are in the main high, ranging from +.65 to +.98. The author concludes that the method yields satisfactory reliability when the quantitative descriptions are based on large categories of behavior both individual and social. Methods employing the smaller categories produce reliable returns only in the hands of very expert observers and when supplemented by observational aids.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1216. Sorge-Boehmke, E. Eine dreizehnjährige Brandstifterin. (A thirteen-year-old girl incendi-

ary.) *Int. Zsch. f. Indiv.-psychol.*, 1931, 5, 371-375.—Detailed case record of an adopted girl, showing the development of the attitudes which prompted setting fires.—O. N. de Weerd (Beloit).

1217. Spranger, E. *Psychologie des Jugendalters*. (15th ed.) (Psychology of adolescence.) Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer, 1931. Pp. xv + 364. M. 9.00.—This widely-read volume differs from the usual books on adolescent development in its rejection of mass statistics, the abnormal, and the sexual as furnishing explanatory principles and in its adoption of the method of intuitive characterization of representative types. Chapter 1, on methodology, presents the viewpoint of an "understanding" psychology, declaring that comprehension of a personality is only possible when the total meaningful organization has been discerned. Subjective meanings, in turn, can be appreciated only by reference to the objective values current in the world. The soul is a structure attempting to realize these values; the individual is equipped with bodily and mental organs which point beyond himself. Mental development is the process by which an existing structure expands spontaneously or by contact with the environment, at the same time preserving and accentuating its original "form." Physiological correlations are helpful but not crucial; the basic principle remains *psychologica psychologice*. Chapter 2 is a general sketch of pubescence, which is marked by the discovery of the ego, the gradual appearance of a life plan, and preparation for a career. The longing to be understood, a sense of incompleteness, and an objectiveless but purposeful fantasy, are dominant characteristics. Chapter 3, on youthful fancy, stresses the experience of yearning and is rich in concrete literary and artistic illustrations, particularly the expressions of romanticism. Chapters 4, 5, and 6, labelled successively eroticism, sex life, and the relation between eroticism and sexuality, must be considered as a unit. Spranger views the erotic as love for the beautiful in the strict platonic sense and rejects its kinship with the concreta-tion impulse. It is essentially a love for some remote ideal and inevitably tends to be attached to those individuals who temporarily personify this goal. This is distinguished from pure sexuality (genital excitement), for the typical moral conflicts of youth are based upon this dichotomy within the self. Resolution and integration ensue only when a psychic totality on a high plane emerges with fixation upon a life-mate. Chapter 7 deals with youth and society, and analyzes the desire for *prestige*, with its implications for both good and ill. Chapter 8 is devoted to moral development and outlines the influence of the hero or exemplar. The sense of justice is treated in the ninth chapter, which is mainly devoted to the causation of delinquency. Chapter 10, on political life, shows how the attainment of ultimate goods demands a formulation of instrumental means. Much of early radicalism is caused by the tension and disparity between bodily prowess and social impotence. Chapter 11 is a discussion of the vocational problem and indicates the

interdependence of *Weltanschauung* and occupational choice, with the tragic consequences of selection based on fortuitous accidents. Adolescent philosophy is the theme of the twelfth chapter. Apparently, this can take two forms: one, purely scientific, exhausting itself in new facts and relations; and the other, deeply metaphysical, preoccupied with the meaning of things, and furnishing the foundation for either suicide or triumphant affirmation of life. Chapter 13 is assigned to religious development. A sharp internal displacement of the whole psychic structure accompanies puberty and the difficulty of shaping a new pattern is increased by the new facts which must be assimilated. The concluding chapter attempts an outline of the different types of adolescent personality, based upon the relation of the subject to the varieties of value offered by the world. The individual's psychic structure determines the nature of the experience which shall be absorbed. The way in which this organizing process occurs leads Spranger to suggest the following types: (1) the physical (sportsman); (2) the esthete; (3) the contemplative; (4) the acquisitive (success-and-money type); (5) the active, ambitious of genuine impersonal accomplishment; (6) the friendly; (7) the ethical enthusiast; (8) the religious. The book has aimed to give a comprehensive picture of the psychic landscape of youth by concentrating attention upon the significance of essential features.—G. W. Hartmann (Pennsylvania State).

1218. Stein, N. E. A suggested program for children's services in the New York state hospitals. *Psychiat. Quar.*, 1931, 5, 685-694.—The not infrequent admission of both boys and girls between 13 and 16 years of age to New York state hospitals for mental diseases is the subject of this paper. These children find themselves in the company of adults with varying degrees of mental deterioration, which, in the opinion of the writer, is a regrettable practice to be done away with as quickly as possible. The general opinion of the medical world is that the basic causative factors of mental diseases are to be found in the early years of life, and it is, therefore, imperative that provisions be made for a New York state children's service. Not only should the children's building be separated from the adult patients, but there ought to be a rigid selection as to the personnel in constant attendance. It does not suffice to put trained nurses on the children's ward; the person in charge should have had previous special study in child psychology and training in psychiatric social work. A man should be in charge of the boys' ward and a woman in charge of the girls' ward, both persons who have well-integrated personalities and a parental feeling toward their youthful patients. Such arrangement as this proved successful at the Franklin School for encephalitic children at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Cheerful rooms, adapted to the needs and taste of children, and if possible a few single-bed cubicles, should be set aside. The child's life in such a community should be directed into useful channels. School work, occupational training,

recreational activities and a certain amount of daily routine are helpful instruments towards the child's recovery. Such an environment may arrest the mental disorder and insure a certain degree of emotional stability, thus making the child fit to return to his parents. Even after the patient has left the hospital the latter's care for him must not cease; the child should be referred to a clinic for further treatment and the hospital should receive at intervals reports as to his progress.—*E. T. Burr* (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

1219. Tuttle, H. S. Honesty trends of elementary school children. *Rel. Educ.*, 1931, 26, 742-747. —See VI: 1220.—*J. P. Hylan* (Stoneham, Mass.).

1220. Tuttle, H. S. Honesty trends in children. *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 233-239.—As a measure of honesty, a performance test in changing answers in a well-motivated school contest was given to 2,037 school children, grades four to seven, in thirteen different schools. The test was given at the opening of school, at the close of the first school year, and at the close of the second. Additional data were gathered with regard to intelligence quotients, ethical judgments, attendance at religious classes, and biblical knowledge. The results indicate a high correlation between honesty and intelligence and an improvement in honesty from grade to grade. Results vary considerably from one school to another and this evidence is construed as indicative of a relation between geographical areas and honesty tendencies.—*F. D. McTeer* (Detroit City College).

1221. Vérites, J. O. Behalten und Vergessen des Kindes. (Retention and forgetting in the child.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 122, 241-354.—Using a method of paired associates previously described (*Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1912, 63, 22) the author studied retention and forgetting in 70 school children between the ages of 6 and 18 years. Recall was made after 10 sec., 24 hours, and 1 week. Results show: (1) The least favorable of the time intervals used was 24 hours. (2) Retention increases with age and class in school. (3) Retention increases with intelligence. (4) Retention is better in girls. (5) Retention is better in children of the upper social classes. (6) The number of erroneous reproductions is greatest after 24 hours, smallest with immediate recall. (7) The older children make more sensible erroneous reproductions than the younger. (8) The better students make fewer corrections than the poorer. (9) The number of omissions decreases with age. (10) The number of omissions increases on the second day. (11) Within certain limits, an inverse relationship between errors and omissions exists. (12) There is an inverse relation between the number of corrections and the number of omissions. (13) The time required for recall varies with the factors of age, sex, intelligence, etc., precisely as retention does. (14) The most important cause of forgetting is inhibition in the broadest sense. (15) Affective elements are important in forgetting. (16) After 10 sec. 17% of the material has been forgotten, after 24 hours 23%, and after 1 week 15.4%. (17)

The majority of cases show a falling off in the amount retained after a day or week, but a few show an increase in retention with time. The conclusions are based on simple averages; no reliability figures are reported.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

1222. Ward, A. The only child: a study of one hundred only children living at home with both parents, referred to a child guidance clinic. *Smith Coll. Stud. Soc. Work*, 1930, 1, 41-65.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* III: 19679).

1223. Whitley, R. L. Interviewing the problem boy. *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 140-151.—Further excerpts from one boy's story (see VI: 481) reveal his attitudes, interests, and his own conception of his rôle in life, and shed some light on his conduct and his reactions toward the school and the social milieu; finally there are quoted statements which this boy's associates made about him. There follows a short discussion of the possible uses which might be made of the material derived from such an interview.—*F. D. McTeer* (Detroit City College).

[See also abstracts 1052, 1096, 1163, 1169, 1255.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

1224. Banissoni, F. La curva di educabilità. (The curve of educability.) *Atti VII. convegno psicol. sper. e psicoteen.*, Torino, 1929. Pp. 185-187.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

1225. Clark, E. L. High school average versus high school class rank as means of predicting college grades. *School & Soc.*, 1931, 34, 765-766.—The study is concerned with the question of the relative value of two indexes—average high school grade and rank in high school class—as prognosticators of such performance in college as is indicated by grades. The subjects of the inquiry were the members of freshman classes selected from among those entering the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University since 1919. It is concluded that neither index shows a consistent superiority over the other in predicting scholastic accomplishment in college. Since the two measures correlate to the extent of only .80, it is suggested that both might be used with profit.—*H. L. Koch* (Chicago).

1226. Cowen, P. A. The social adjustment of the special-class child. *J. Educ. Sociol.*, 1931, 5, 152-158.—Because the social environment of special-class children is frequently very unfavorable and discouraging, the school in addition to its provision for special drill and handiwork projects for children who are mentally handicapped should feel obligated to maintain a close and helpful contact with these children's extra-school environment through the individual teachers, through the visiting teacher, and through cooperation with outside social agencies.—*F. D. McTeer* (Detroit City College).

1227. Dietze, A. G., & Jones, G. E. Factual memory of secondary school pupils for a short article which they read a single time. *J. Educ. Psychol.*,

1931, 22, 667-676.—(See VI: 602.) The curve of forgetting of factual material is negatively accelerated, but the initial decline is less abrupt and the subsequent fall less rapid than in the case of materials learned by rote. Complete forgetting is not approximated after as long as 100 days. The relation between scores at different intervals varies inversely with the length of the interval. The coefficients range from an average of .75 between immediate recall and recall after one day to an average of .35 between recalls after one and 100 days.—J. A. McGroch (Missouri).

1228. Engel, P. Das positive Wissen Studierender. (The extent of positive knowledge among students.) *Dtsch. Schule*, 1931, 35, 669-679.—There has been much criticism of the German *Volksschule* since the war, presenting a problem which every educator must recognize. The author attempts to clear up this criticism by carrying out an investigation, with statistical study, of the effectiveness of the teaching in other types of schools. He deplores the fact that each generation complains that youth does not retain what it learns, and his study shows that the criticism is not valid for the *Volksschule* alone. He questions whether forgetting may not be natural and essential for the development of the entirety of the personality. It is a question not so much of how much one remembers as of what one remembers. The author holds that it is not the duty of the school to drill in a mass of material, but to give the student large life experiences.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

1229. Foster, H. L. Some tendencies in the popularity of secondary school subjects in the last decade. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1926, 6, Pt. II (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 348), 358-360.—The material for this report was taken from Bulletin No. 1, 1925, of the Department of Education, State of Missouri. The problem of the study was to note certain changes in the popularity of some of the subjects in secondary schools, as shown by number of pupils enrolled, and to attempt to point out some of the reasons for these changes. Some of the high school departments which showed gains in enrollment during the decade just preceding the publication of this report were social science, music, science, commercial subjects, English and home economics. Those showing a decrease in enrollment were mathematics, foreign language (German the greatest decreases), art and agriculture. One reason for the decreased enrollment in the traditional subjects at the time reported was the increased emphasis upon the need of learning to do something practical. A second was individual differences. Increased enrollments meant a greater variety of individual differences and the popularity of the high school tended to draw students of a lower caliber who could not succeed in the more formal subjects. A third cause was the influence of the war, which produced a prejudicial attitude toward the Germanic languages and hence resulted in a lowered enrollment in these courses.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

1230. Furbay, J. H. Undergraduates in a group of evangelical Christian colleges. *School & Soc.*, 1931, 34, 813-814.—Through interviews, a questionnaire, and a study of college records the author has attempted to gather for six evangelical Christian colleges some idea of: (1) the students' religious, economic, and cultural backgrounds; (2) their professional or vocational ambitions; (3) their attitudes toward religion; and (4) their opinion of the academic and social experiences they are having.—H. L. Koch (Chicago).

1231. Gilmore, L. Science teaching as an element in eliminating superstition. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1910-1920, 1 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 220), 56.—Report of this study is presented only in brief abstract form. The writer urges that more than one year of science be taught in high school in order to offset the prevalence of superstitious concepts produced by literature.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

1232. Goldberger, A. M. Variability in continuation school populations. *Teach. Coll. Contrib. Educ.*, 1931, No. 454. Pp. viii + 52.—Children are employed in greatly varying proportions in the different sections of the United States. The causes and results of this variability are pointed out. Recommendations to those responsible for the formulation of the curricula of continuation schools are given.—J. M. Stalnaker (Chicago).

1233. Grumbach, A. Die Fürsorge im schulpflichtigen Alter. (Care during the school years.) *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1930, 60, 549-552.—M. R. Lambier (Geneva).

1234. Hall, C. A measurement of the knowledge of psychology before and after formal training. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 710-712.—There is little relationship between intelligence and either first or last examination or gain from first to last. Score on the first examination does not predict score on the last.—J. A. McGroch (Missouri).

1235. Hartmann, G. W. The relative influence of visual and auditory factors in spelling ability. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 691-699.—It is found that "spelling ability is no more a function of general visual perception than it is of general auditory perception. Nevertheless it does seem to be closely related to the special reaction involved in reproducing tachistoscopically-exposed stimuli of a meaningful nature." Spelling ability is essentially a central function.—J. A. McGroch (Missouri).

1236. Hevner, K. A graphic matching test for properties of frequency distributions. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 365-371.—A suggested method of testing the student's knowledge of elementary statistical concepts, developed in the Department of Psychology at the University of Minnesota. The test consists in presenting to the student six pairs of distribution curves and six problems and asking the student to identify each pair of curves from the verbal problems. The author states that the solution may be made in one-half hour by the student and may be graded in 15 seconds with the aid of an

objective key. Samples of curves and problems are given.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

1237. **Kelty, M. G.** A suggested basic-vocabulary in American history for the middle grades. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 335-349.—List of 711 basic words checked against nine of the standard word lists.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

1238. **Kitson, H. D.** I find my vocation. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1931. Pp. 216. \$1.40.—A text for high school courses on choosing a vocation. It is not a content book but aims rather to develop proper habits of thinking about vocations. Projects are included, such as planning a course, reading on some suggested vocation. Lists of occupations and biographies are included. In looking over vocations possible classifications are suggested, such as that employed by the U. S. census, manual versus intellectual, amount of education necessary, and work with things versus people. A long alphabetical list of vocations is appended. In studying an occupation, attention is directed to conditions of work, requirements, such as physical, mental, economic, and rewards, such as wages and opportunities for service and advancement. Books and magazines serve for obtaining information. The study of the biography of successful workers is recommended and an outline of questions to answer from these biographies is included. A bibliography of biographies is given for some fifty classes of vocations with further subclasses. Information may be obtained from successful people by watching and talking with workers and interviewing persons in the professions. Self-analysis is desirable by such means as simple self-rating scales. Desirable traits to cultivate are suggested. The value of psychological tests is largely that of indicating vocations for which one is not qualified. Trying out the vocations in exploratory courses is desirable. Preparation for certain vocations involves both general education and special training. The latter may take place in an apprenticeship or in an institution. The value of the white-collar job has been over-emphasized. Interest in the vocation may be aroused by obtaining further information about it. Chapters are included for the rural boy and girl, counteracting certain false ideas about work in the city; and for the young woman, indicating that there are many other possibilities than the usual teaching, secretarial and library fields. A set of questions and exercises follows each chapter.—*H. E. Burt* (Ohio State).

1239. **Long, H. H., & Mayer, W. C.** Printing versus cursive writing in beginning reading instruction. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 350-355.—From an experimental and control group of 500 each the final tests were taken by 485 in the print group and 463 in the cursive writing group. All subjects, who were pupils of Grade I A in the Washington, D. C., schools, were tested with the Dearborn intelligence tests and the Detroit Word Recognition Test. Two retesting were made with the Detroit test at several week intervals. During the interval one group were taught print and the other cursive writing. The re-

sults indicate that "Teaching by the cursive procedure is definitely less effective for reading print than the print procedure."—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

1240. **Marbe, K., & Sell, L.** Beruf der Eltern und Schulleistungen der Kinder. (Occupation of parents and school performance of children.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 122, 177-187.—A study of the marks of children in the three lower grades in Munich and Nuremberg showed that children of elementary school teachers made better grades than children of teachers in higher schools. Children of public officers followed, with children of physicians poorest of these groups. In Nuremberg children of business executives and chief engineers made poorer marks than the children of doctors, while in Munich there were little differences between these groups.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Yale).

1241. **Marbe, K., & Sell, L.** Die Abhängigkeit der Schulleistungen von Lebensalter und Milieu. (Dependence of school performance on age and environment.) *Zsch. f. Psychol.*, 1931, 122, 188-204.—If pupils in the elementary school (*Volksschule*) of any given class are divided according to age as older, middle, younger, the older show better grades than the middle group, who in turn have better grades than the younger. For children who transfer to a higher school (*höhere Lehranstalt*) rather than remaining in the *Volksschule*, this differentiation of performance with age does not hold. The environmental influences differ for the two sets of children, and tend to cover up the significance of age differences.—*E. R. Hilgard* (Yale).

1242. **Miller, G. F.** Tinkering with a true-false test. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1925, 5 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 330), 20-30.—The purpose of this study is to point out the importance of a more thorough understanding of the true-false test and more care in its use. A list of 26 statements based on a very widely used text published in commercial quantities was submitted to 102 college and university professors of psychology to be marked. A total of 52 professors responded. These professors were directed to mark every question in the list regardless of whether each item was definite and clear enough to warrant such treatment. The most noticeable result of analysis of responses to this test was the wide variation in the way most of the questions were answered. Only three questions yielded complete agreement. One question was marked *F* by half the examinees and *T* by the other half. The author suggests that this disagreement may be due to faulty wording involving ambiguity in some questions. Others may involve subject matter which is controverted or an alleged fact for which there is insufficient data to justify taking a position. Still other questions may evoke conflicting responses because of carelessness in reading or marking them, or the answer may not be known but is guessed at. Just which of these causes was responsible for the disagreement here is not known. However, there is

some evidence that failure to understand the question played an important part. The author correlated the number of comments made by the professors on each question with amount of disagreement on each and obtained an r of $.76 \pm .06$. That is, the statements which aroused most comment were those on which there was the greatest division of opinion. It is interesting to note the scores that were made on this test. The highest grade received was 80% and 46 of the 52 psychologists made less than 50%. If a passing mark of 70% had been required, all would have failed. The author of the textbook on which the test was based made only 52%. It is assumed that he and a number of others who had taught classes using this text should know as much about the subject matter of the test as the average student. Those professors who were familiar with the text or the test made higher scores than those not familiar with it, but their background was not sufficiently common to give a satisfactory amount of agreement in responding to this test.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

1243. Miller, G. F. An experiment in the objective measurement of a result in teaching. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1926, 6, Pt. II (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 348), 361-368.—The purpose of this study was to demonstrate a method of measuring results of teaching. The particular activity measured was the learning of the definitions of words. A group of 35 pupils in the sixth grade of the Norman, Oklahoma, public schools were divided into two equal groups, the equality being determined by preliminary intelligence test scores and vocabulary test scores. One group was given formal instruction in the definitions of a list of words, while the other was given merely an opportunity to study the definitions in any way they chose. The results are summarized thus: (1) under the conditions of the experiment, the pupils who studied independently learned as much or more than the pupils who were taught; (2) the pupils who studied independently remembered over a period of three weeks a little better than those who were taught, but the difference is too small to be very significant; (3) the number of pupils used in the experiment was too small to obtain very reliable results; and (4) the method used seems to be reliable enough to be used in a more extensive experiment.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

1244. Odell, G. W. Further data concerning the effect of weighting exercises in new-type examinations. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 700-704.—Two experiments "offer very strong support of the conclusion that for new-type tests there is so little to be gained by unequally weighting the elements that it is not worth the labor of assigning such weights and computing scores from them. The longer the test the more fully does this conclusion hold." These differ from Corey's conclusions (see IV: 4081).—J. A. McGeoch (Missouri).

1245. Odenbach, K. Normung subjektiver Zensurungsfehler. (Standardization of subjective errors

of judgment.) *Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol.*, 1931, 82, 570-574.—In order to determine whether the well-known variations in teachers' marks follow any general form or tendency, the following experiment was undertaken: 43 pupils wrote two papers each. These were graded by 10 instructors and re-graded after an interval of six weeks. The variations were graphically tabulated for each instructor. A study of these graphs seemed to merit their classification into three groups, on the basis of the relationship of the instructors' marks to an independently obtained objective marking. One group started above the line (positive variation), continued for a time above, and then fell below; a second group started either above or below and gradually fell or rose throughout the series of papers; the third group rose and fell at fairly regular intervals. The author holds that by this method an instructor is enabled to guard against his own particular tendency.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

1246. Otte, A. Jahresbericht 1930. (Annual report, 1930.) *Päd.-Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1931, 19, 47-52.—This is a list of articles published by the Institut des Leipziger Lehrervereins in the eighteenth volume of the *Pädagogisch-Psychologische Arbeiten*, and a list of lectures and discussions held at the institute in 1930. There is also mention of the resignations and appointments.—D. S. Oberlin (Bryn Mawr).

1247. Patterson, H. An experiment in automatic spelling. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1923, 3 (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 271), 144-146.—The purpose of this experiment was to determine the relative accuracy of automatic and rational spelling. The subjects were 286 children from grades 4, 5 and 6 of the Stillwater, Oklahoma, public schools, and the material was a set of words taken from Patterson's *Thirty Contests in Spelling* (Educator Supply Company). The subjects were divided into two groups, and such factors as fatigue, influence of practice, etc., were controlled by the rotation method. Analysis of the results shows that medians for automatic and rational spelling are almost the same, being in fact identical for the groups in grade 6. These findings are in harmony with those of similar studies.—M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma).

1248. Patterson, H. Scholastic achievement of supernormal freshmen. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1927, 7 (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 490), 206-208.—This is the report of a study concerning the relation between intelligence as determined by the Otis Self-Administering Mental Test and scholarship of freshmen of the School of Education in Oklahoma A. and M. College for the fall semesters of 1923, 1924 and 1925. There were 454 freshmen in the three classes. Of this number, 87, or 19%, had intelligence quotients ranging between 110 and 130 and were classed as supernormal. A total of 50 of the 454 had quotients between 73 and 89 and were classed as subnormal. One year after the test was given to each class an analysis was made of the scholarship records made during the three quarters

of the freshman year. It was found that of the 87 supernormal freshmen 37, or 42%, met the criterion of high scholarship, namely, an average grade of 85% with no failures for three quarters. However, only 3 of the 50 subnormal freshmen, or 6%, met this criterion. Furthermore, an honor roll is made up each quarter of the ten students receiving the highest grades in the School of Education. Of the 87 supernormal freshmen 13, or 14%, made this record but only 1 of the 50 subnormals was elected to the honor roll. It is concluded that the probability that a supernormal freshman will make a high record or be elected to the honor roll is seven times as great as that for a subnormal freshman. Analysis of the low grades showed that only 8 out of the 87 supernormals, or 9%, received low grades (average less than 75% with several failures) while 24 of the 50 subnormals, or 48%, received such grades. That is, the probability that a subnormal freshman will receive a low grade is 5 1/3 times as great as that for a supernormal freshman.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1249. Reed, S. L. Some correlations between mental ability and age and grade for college freshmen. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1924, 4 (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 322), 143-146.—The author concludes that, since the correlation between age and scholarship is negligible and that between mental ability and scholarship is quite low, application is a very important factor in college achievement. Effort should be rewarded because it is the only factor over which the student has control.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

[See also abstracts 1054, 1094, 1125, 1202, 1208, 1204, 1206, 1211.]

BIOMETRY AND STATISTICS

1250. Franzen, R., & Derryberry, M. The routine computation of partial and multiple correlation. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 641-651.—A detailed account of a procedure which permits computation in half of the time required by the usual method.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Missouri).

1251. Holzinger, K. J. Statistical tables for students in education and psychology. (3rd ed.) Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1931. Pp. vii + 101. \$2.00.—Tables of squares and square roots, products and quotients, logarithms, areas and deviates of the normal curve, partial correlation factors, and a number of values for special problems.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

1252. Reichel, H. Ueber das Rechnen mit Vielheiten (Kollektivmasslehre) in der Biologie und über den mittleren Fehler des Korrelationskoeffizienten. (Calculations with groups (statistics) in biology and the average error of the correlation coefficient.) *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-biol.*, 1930, 24, 168-184.—(*Biol. Abst.* V: 26726).

MENTAL TESTS

1253. Greene, E. B. The Michigan non-verbal series. Ann Arbor: Edwards Bros., 1931.—A non-

verbal test series for measuring hand and eye co-ordination, observation and comparison, from five years to superior adult. There are four equivalent batteries, each of which consists of four tests: aiming, tapping, feature discrimination, and pencil maze. All four may be administered either to individuals or to groups, the fourth battery having the highest reliability. Reliabilities of various sub-tests in the fourth battery vary from .81 to .94 (uncorrected). Norms are submitted on approximately 300 white persons of both sexes (no significant differences) at each age level from five to twenty, and on 300 who were more than 20 years old. By combining scores on the different sub-tests of the first battery, school success prediction was about .68 for each age group; the separate sub-tests correlate with school grades as follows: aiming .10, tapping .03, maze or feature discrimination .46. Comprehensive directions for administration and scoring are given, together with scoring keys. A form, on which detailed graphic records of scores on every sub-test in every battery may be entered for comparison with graphs derived from the test-population of same age, is provided for every child.—*O. L. Harvey* (Cambridge, Mass.).

1254. Miller, G. F. Formulas for scoring tests in which the maximum amount of chance is known. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1925, 5 (*Univ. Okla. Bull.*, N. S. No. 330), 30-42.—The author implicitly recommends the use of test questions whose maximum amount of chance is known and proposes a formula for scoring such tests. In the true-false type of examination the formula usually employed is $S = (S_1 - U) - 2W$, in which S means the score that the examinee makes, S_1 means the maximum score for the test, U means the number of unmarked questions and W means the number of wrong answers. The formula for three possibilities, the test in which there will be about 1/3 of the questions answered correctly by chance, is $S = (S_1 - U) - \frac{3W}{2}$. It can be seen, therefore, that the formula for scoring a test with n possibilities of chance response is

$$S = (S_1 - U) - \frac{nW}{n-1}.$$

—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

1255. Rust, M. M. The effect of resistance on intelligence test scores of young children. New York: Columbia University, 1931. Pp. xi + 80.—In the introduction the author discusses the prevalence of resistance in the mental-test situation and briefly reviews the attitudes of certain testers toward it. Resistance is "any form of behavior other than attempting a test within 30 seconds after it has been presented." The aim of the study was to determine (1) to what degree resistance influences intelligence-test scores of 3-year-old children; (2) to what extent and by what means such resistance can be overcome; (3) the relation of resistance to mental age, intelligence quotient and the difficulty of the test; (4) which tests were most frequently refused. The subjects—50 boys and 50 girls, volunteered by their

parents, and ranging in age from 34.5 to 37.5 months and in IQ from 100 to 175—were given the Kuhlmann-Binet and Merrill-Palmer scales. There was one test period a day on each of four successive days: refused tests were given twice during the initial period and three times during each subsequent period. 31% of the group showed no change in Kuhlmann-Binet, and 70% no change in Merrill-Palmer IQ points as a result of resistance. Of the resistant children finally accepting every Kuhlmann-Binet test 7% gained 25-35 points; 18%, 15-24; 26%, 5-14; and 14%, 1-4. 3% of the children gained 5-14 points on the Merrill-Palmer tests, and 25% "gained or lost less than 5 points from first to final presentation of the refused tests." About one-half of the Kuhlmann and three-fourths of the Merrill-Palmer tests refused by the children were later passed. There was a negative relationship between resistance scores and intelligence quotient as measured by both scales, and a positive relationship between resistance score and difficulty of the test. In general the tests most frequently refused were those which did not involve the use of materials. The author closes by stating a few generalizations which grew out of the findings.—*M. Goodrie (Clark)*.

1256. Schlag, J. Zum Testhefte für die Auslese der Minderbegabten. (On a test blank for the selection of handicapped children.) *Päd.-Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1931, 19, 5-38.—This test for school children of the elementary grades is composed of eight different sub-tests. The first is the only verbal one. The battery includes a test of opposites, recognition of pictures, selection of similarities, comprehension of number groups, combination of parts into wholes, and a rhythm test. The first test is composed of simple words of which the children are to write the opposite; the second test is given in two parts, the presentation of pictures to be recognized occurring immediately after the first test and the recognition of the pictures after the seventh test; the third test is underlining like objects; the fourth is drawing groups of circles, in arrangements similar to domino spots, after each set has been presented by the experimenter. The fifth test is counting marks in squares, using the eye only. The sixth test consists in drawing lines in complete figures, showing how it has been divided into the parts given. The final test is a test in which the children write series of symbols until told to stop by the teacher. Norms for

the different grades and percentage equivalents for the rough scores are given.—*D. S. Oberlin (Bryn Mawr)*.

1257. Shuttleworth, F. K. A study of questionnaire technique. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1931, 22, 652-658.—"The enclosure of a twenty-five cent piece in a simple questionnaire sent out by mail brought 51.6 per cent replies while the same questionnaire without the coin returned only 19.1 per cent replies."—*J. A. McGeoch (Missouri)*.

1258. Snedden, D. Practice effect. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1931, 24, 376-380.—Study of the practice effect observed in the repetition of a test. The children in 10 sixth grades in the schools of Cambridge, Mass., were given the Dearborn Group Intelligence Test and the National Intelligence Test with an interval of one week between the two testings. The results indicate that where the same group test was repeated, the practice effect was fairly large. Where another form of the same test was given the practice effect was smaller. Where an entirely different test was given after the week interval a practice effect could be demonstrated, but was smaller than those of the other two situations.—*S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania)*.

1259. Wiegner, A. W sprawie definicji psychologicznego pojęcia inteligencji. (On the question of a psychological definition of the concept of intelligence.) *Kwart. psychol.*, 1931, 2, 213-230.—A discussion of various definitions of the concept of intelligence. A criticism of the more general consideration of intelligence as implying exclusively the function of comprehension, which according to the author, excludes qualitative differences in the type of intelligence, such as productive or critical functional activity.—*T. M. Abel (Sarah Lawrence)*.

1260. Wilson, M. O. The intelligence of the school child with uneven abilities. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1928, 8 (Univ. Okla. Bull., N. S. No. 410), 168-176.—This study is a resumé of the literature supporting the thesis that special aptitudes and inaptitudes are developmental rather than innate. The problem is approached from three points of view, namely, biological and neurological, experimental and statistical, and clinical. 17 references are listed.—*M. O. Wilson (Oklahoma)*.

[See also abstract 973.]

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Quarterly. Psychoanalysis. Founded 1913.

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